THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1800. [Vol. VIII.--No. 1178

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, In every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

AUCTION ROOM
AND
COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, in that commodious house on Union-street, two doors south of Messrs. John and Thomas Vowell's (adjacent to which they have a large ware house fronting on the wharf) which will always be kept open for the reception of goods, and for selling such articles by wholesale only, between the times of public sale, as may be under limitation. The days of public sale at the Auction Room will be MONDAY and THURSDAY in every week—the particulars of which will be notified previous thereto.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

September 1.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday the 15th instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for ready money, the

SCHOONER

Now on the stocks at the county wharf, with the rigging now on her, two new anchors and a cambouse. This vessel is upwards of sixty tons burthen, will carry from 550 to 600 barrels; built entire of good seasoned materials—will be launched in two weeks from the day of sale. To be finished and delivered with all her spars, and every thing customary for a ship builder to furnish.

P. G. MARSTELLER for
W. RHODES.

Alexandria, Nov. 10th, 1800.

Dancing School.

MR. LONGER respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and its environs that he will open his school on Friday next, at Messrs. O'Neal & Ward's tavern, and attend that day and the following from the hour of ten in the morning until one, and from two till five in the afternoon.

N. B. Mr. Longer thinks it necessary also to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria, that his fixing his school in a public house proceeded from no other motive but the impossibility of getting a room elsewhere, at the same time they may rest assured that the scholars will not be in the least disturbed on that account.

Price of tuition ten dollars a quarter consisting of twenty-four days; two days in each week, Fridays and Saturdays. One half of the money to be paid in advance.

Mr. Longer will also open his NIGHT SCHOOL on the evening of the same day, and attend that evening and the following from six till nine o'clock at night every week. Price of tuition eight dollars a quarter consisting of twenty-four nights. Two dollars to be paid in advance.

FALL GOODS.

James Wilson

Has received by the Elizabeth, Captain Aitkin from London—and Fidelity, Captain Weems, via Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be opened immediately at his Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and offered for sale by the piece or package.

Nails of all kinds, London Porter, and a few hampers of Double Gloucester Cheese. He is in daily expectation of receiving the balance of his Woollens, by the Fabius from Liverpool.

Sept. 20.

William Oxley and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have imported from England, upon the most reasonable terms, per the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, the following goods, which are opened and offered for sale

At the House of Mr. B. Ghequiere, next door to Col. Gilpin's, King Street.

Woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres, Point and Rose Blankets, Welch Flannels, Spotted Swan Skins, 7 8 and 9-8 Fancy Callicoes, Muslin and Furniture Calicoes, Calimancoes, Irish Linens, Barcelona and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Women and Men's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Dimities, Marseiles Quiltings, Threads, Sewing Silks, Silk and Scarf Twist, Pins, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

10 by 12 & 7 by 9 Window Glass, best London Porter in casks of six dozen each, Figblue, New-York Beef and Perk, &c. &c.

All of which they wish to sell for Cash, approved notes or bonds, flour, &c. And to such persons as can be recommended for punctuality, a liberal credit will be given.

Alex. Sept. 23. eptf

TO LET,

That large and convenient Warehouse, on the lower end of King street, formerly occupied by Mr. Ridley. For terms apply to A. C. CAZENOVE,

Who has just received

A fresh Assortment of silk and kid Gloves, of the longest kind; white, black, blue, yellow, and flesh coloured crapes; French cambrick, bandanno handkerchiefs, German Oznaburgs, Bretagnes, &c. &c.

Sept. 11.

Shreve and Janney

HAVE FOR SALE ON GOOD TERMS,

At their Store on Union, between Prince and Duke Streets,

Barcelona Brandy of very high proof,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Florence Oil in cases of one doz. each,
China assorted in boxes,
Rasi and West India Sugars,
Very Fresh Hyson Tea,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes,
Women's do. do.
Boys' do. do.
Wrapping Paper,
Coarse Salt,
A few barrels Herrings,
Several pieces of Elegant Furniture of different kinds,
And 40 boxes best Havanna Segars.

Sept. 9. eptf

Hewes & Miller

HAVE FOR SALE,

TURK'S ISLAND & Liverpool } SALT.
Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea, } TEAS.
West India Rum,
French Branday,
Whiskey,
Plaister of Paris,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Nutmegs of an excellent quality,

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF

Superfine Cloths,

2 Bales of Kendal Cottons and
A Trunk of Worsted Hose,

which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or bartered for Flour or Tobacco.

Sept. 16. tf

Andrew & W'm Ramsay

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

By the Apollo, from London,

AN elegant assortment of best superfine Broadcloths and Kerseymires, ladies and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c. complete, horse-nets, stirrup-leathers, cruppers, girths, currycombs, brushes and sponges, collars, quarter-cloths, breast-plates, pad-cloths, body rollers with hoods and twisted breech strings saddle-cloths, martingals, head-stalls, lounging reins, mouthing and watering bridles, servants' great coat belts and horse-pickers, short Hessian and back strapped boots and plain and dress shoes—All the above articles are of the first quality and fashion, and will be sold at moderate prices.

THE Subscribers and Members to the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings of the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meetings, to be held on the first Monday in January next, being the 5th day of the said month.—Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, the member of the State Legislature for the county or district wherein such subscriber resides will be called on to represent him or them in the aforesaid meeting agreeable to law. It is to be observed that the day of the general meeting was at the last meeting altered from December to the aforesaid day in January.

W. FAST,
Principal Agent M. A. S.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800.

Form of the Credentials to be produced by the person voting at the annual meeting by proxy, to wit:

Subscriber of member of the mutual assurance society, do hereby constitute and appoint to attend the general annual meeting of the said society, to be held at Richmond on the first Monday in January next, as proxy to vote and act on behalf, on any business which may come before the said meeting, as fully as if personally present. In testimony whereof have hereunto set hand and seal the day of 1800.

Teste,

EXPLANATION.

The principles of the Mutual Insurance are. That the Insured as friends, unite with an engagement to succour such of them as might lose their houses accidentally by fire. A loss may ruin one or a few individuals, but where it is divided amongst many, the contribution of each becomes light. The insured, at their general annual meeting, regulate their own affairs, elect their officers, and fix their salaries.

A person standing his own insurer, may lose his buildings in a few hours. By insuring in the mutual insurance, his precarious property is rendered real—only subject to an eventual contribution, which can never be very considerable, as the insured houses are scattered in different parts of the state, and few of them contiguous to each other. All the houses in the state, at least all those insured, must burn at once before a person would lose as much as if not insured, and meets with loss by fire.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary great losses, which were more considerable than there have been known perhaps for thirty years back, and the insurance not being so general as was contemplated, yet one premium has been enough to pay the losses and expenses for five years (the quotas now paid form a new fund for future insurance) which is on a brick house standing by itself and worth 1,000 dollars, at 1¼ per cent. fifteen dollars.—Then if a man can secure 1,000 dollars in so precarious a property, for three dollars per annum, I think he would be wrong not to do it; and particularly so, when by this small donation he can say, that he has succoured upwards of four hundred people. If such house had been insured abroad, it would have cost the owner fifty dollars.

It is with great satisfaction I inform the good citizens of Virginia that the society has, during these 18 months past, had to pay only 21 dollars and 34 cents for loss by fire; and that the insurance increases continually now, so that it is hoped we shall soon come to the desirable end of a general insurance, when the contribution will be a mere bagatelle; at any rate we get every day nigher to it. Notwithstanding the great cry which was held out last year, only ONE from Alexandria, one from Petersburg, one from Dumfries, and some of my countrymen at Winchester, have signified to withdraw. I am confident that on riper reflection and serious consideration, that they cannot do better any where else, and I am persuaded that their own interest and safety will guide them to be charitable to themselves and others. However, should they persist, which I doubt, the matter is amended; we get now fifty to join it, for one withdrawer.—Good things will prosper—AMEN.

The 7th article of the constitution provides, that the Society is not liable to pay for any losses occasioned by civil commotions, or invasion by foreign enemies, which is considered to be made good by the State or United States.

W. F. AST.

All Persons Whatever

ARE hereby forewarned from hunting fish or fowl on the lands, river or creeks belonging to or surrounding the estate of Mount Vernon, without having obtained a written authority from George W. P. Curtis, Esq.—and if any are found trespassing after this date, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount Vernon October 28.

FALL GOODS.

Campbell Wilson & Co.

Have received by the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, from London,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they are now opening at their store on King street.

THEY CONSIST OF

Plains, Kerseys, and Halfthicks,
Coatings and Elastic Cloths,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Swansdowns and Flannels,
Blankets and Blanketing.

ALSO,

British Oznaburgs, Canvas, Irish Linens, Plain and Tambourd Muslins, Nails of all kinds, and a quantity of London Brown Stout Porter on draught and in bottles.

Alexandria, September 23.

Washington Tavern.

PETER HEISKELL

ACQUAINTS his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria.

He deems it necessary to inform the public that, by a late regulation, the Northern and Southern Mail Stages will take in passengers at his house every morning, at 3 o'clock. Their names to be entered at the Bar with Mr. Brock; therefore those who wish to call on him will be set down at his doors, and the same attention paid them as if they had originally entered at the Stage Office.

He has a few good HORSES to HIRE.

August 9.

FALL GOODS.

I have for sale on very reasonable terms, for cash or approved paper,

100 bales of coarse woollens lately arrived—consisting of kendal cottons, halfthicks, kerseys, striped jerseys, silk regs, duffil and rose blankets, white and striped plaidings, coloured baizes and flannels, yarn hose, carpets and carpeting; also, brown linens small quantity low priced Irish linens, bagging sail canvas, No. 1 & 2, and hats in cases.

One hundred casks of 4d, 6, 8, 10, and 20d nails, also scupper & sheathing nails; English castings of various kinds, neat brass mounted grates, kitchen ranges for coal with patent ovens, large cast iron fire dogs, marble chimney pieces and hearth stones, fine hardware, neatly assorted in boxes, metal buttons in do. a variety of coarse hardware, consisting of sadlery, coopers' tools, anvils, vices, coal shovels, flock locks, &c. &c. Wraping paper.

And about 1000 bushels English COAL of superior quality.

WM. HODGSON.

Sept. 4. tf

For Sale,

THE Tract of Land whereon I live, containing by a late survey 434¼ acres, of which 10 or 12 will be in Timothy this fall, and 30 or 40 more may be had of excellent quality. There is on this plantation, a Convenient well finished two story Dwelling House 18 by 28, entirely new, with other necessary out houses. This Land is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco; about one half well timbered woods, and the whole conveniently watered.

I will likewise sell the fee simple right to

5 or 600 Acres of Land, also lying in this county, being part of a larger undivided Tract, fertile and well calculated for raising all kinds of produce, and possession given immediately to three hundred acres now under lease for one life, rent free.

LAURENCE ASHTON.

Fauquier County, October 10 3w*o

For Sale,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE situate on Royal-street, contiguous to the Market House, the lot is a fee simple; one fourth of the purchase will be acceptable in groceries, Flour, or any saleable Merchandize at the Invoice price; one fourth in cash, and a credit of 12 and 18 months given for the balance.

There are several conviniencies belonging to the Lot. A small House and Lot situate in a central part of the town will be taken in part payment.

For further particulars enquire of

JOHN DUFF.

October 21. 2w*

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONTINUATION OF

FOREIGN NEWS,

VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PROCLAMATION.

Liberty! *Equality!*

The commander in chief.

"*Soldiers!*

"The French government had, notwithstanding its successes in Germany and Italy, consented to negociate for peace with its enemies.

"The treaty of the 28th July, signed at Paris by the minister of foreign affairs and the count de St. Julien, is a proof of its moderation and a desire to make peace.

"The emperor has constantly refused to ratify it, and upon our declaration to recommence hostilities, proposes to enter into another negociation.

"Our government accedes to it; but persuaded, like all, that our enemies have merely wished to gain time to repair their losses, it demands places of security, that they may serve as pledges of their good faith.

"The chief consul, full of confidence in your attachment to the republic, and in your valor, considers himself certain of a speedy peace, since it is you whom he charges with the conquest of it.

"The commander in chief orders this proclamation, the treaty of the preliminaries of peace signed at Paris on the 28th of July, and his letters of this day to the commander in chief of the Austrian army, to be inserted in the general orders of the army, and printed in the French and German languages.

"Head-quarters, Nymphenbourg the second complementary day of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(A true copy) 'MOREAU.'
(Signed)

'The general of division chief of the staff.
(Signed) 'DESOLLES.'

To this proclamation were annexed the following preliminary articles signed at Paris the 28th of July, by citizen Talleyrand and the count St. Julien.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE BETWEEN *FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.*

His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. and the chief consul of the republic, in the name of the French people, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the evils of war, by a speedy, just and solid peace, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles:—

ART. I. There shall be peace, friendship & good understanding between his majesty the emperor and king, and the French Republic.

II. Until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, the armies both in Italy and Germany shall respectively remain in the position in which they are, without extending their positions more to the south of Italy. On his side his Imperial majesty engages to concentrate all the forces he may have in the states of the Pope in the fortress of Ancona, to put an end to the extraordinary levy which is making in Tuscany, and to prevent all debarkation of the enemies of the French Republic at Leghorn, or any other point on the coasts.

III. The treaty of Campo Formio shall be taken as the basis of the Definitive Pacification, excepting, however, the charges that become necessary.

IV. His Imperial majesty does not oppose the French Republic keeping the limits of the Rhine such as they were agreed upon at Rastadt, i. e. the left bank of the Rhine from the spot where the Rhine leaves the territory of Switzerland to the point where it enters the territory of the Batavian Republic; and engages moreover to cede to the French Republic the sovereignty and property of Frickthal, and all that belongs to the House of Austria between Zarzach and Basle.

V. The French Republic is not understood to keep Cassel, Kehl, Ehrenbreitstein, and Dusseldorff. These places will be raised, on condition that there shall not be raised on the Right Bank of the Rhine, and for the distance of three miles, either, any fortifications either in stone work or in earth.

VI. The indemnities which his Imperial majesty the emperor and king was to have in Germany, in virtue of the secret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, shall be taken in Italy: and therefore it shall be reserved, until the definitive treaty, to agree on the position and the extent of the said indemnities; nevertheless it shall be established as the basis, that his Imperial majesty the emperor and king shall possess, besides the country which had been granted to him in Italy by the treaty of Campo Formio, an equivalent to the possession of the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, the river of the Inn, and Sabra, and the Tyrol, comprising the town of Wassenburg, on the left bank of the Inn, within a circuit of 3000 toises, and the Frickthal, which he cedes to the French Republic.

VII. The ratification of the present preliminary articles shall be exchanged at Vienna before the 27th Thermidor (Aug. 15.)

VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the negociations for a definitive peace shall continue, both sides shall agree upon a place for negociation, the plenipotentiaries shall be there in 20 days, at the latest after the exchange.

IX. His majesty the emperor and king, and the chief consul of the French Republic, reciprocally engage in their word of honour to keep the present articles secret till ratification.

X. The powers of M. de St. Julien being contained in a letter from the emperor to the chief consul, the full powers invested with the usual formalities shall be exchanged with the ratification of the present preliminaries, which shall not bind the respective governments, till after the ratification.

We the undersigned have agreed upon and signed the present preliminaries at Paris, this 9th Thermidor (28th day of July), 1800.

(Signed)
COMTE DE ST. JULIEN,
C. M. TALLEYRAND.

—

The second complementary day of the year 8 (19th September, 1800), his majesty the emperor empowers count de Lehrbach and baron Lauer to treat with the general of brigade Lahorie.

The next day, or third complementary day, the following act was signed:

Convention for a prolongation of the suspension of arms between the French army of the Rhine and Imperial majesty, in Germany.

The count de Lehrbach, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial majesty, with his army in Germany, and the Baron de Lauer, general of the armies of his majesty on the one part, and the general of brigade of the French army of the Rhine, Victoire Fancau Lahorie, on the other part, respectively charged with full powers necessary to conclude and sign a convention relative to a prolongation of the suspension of arms, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. His Imperial majesty and king, in consequence of the demand of the first consul of the French republic, and with a view of giving proof of his desire to check the calamities of war, consents that the places of Philipsburg, Ulm and the fortresses which depend upon it, with the place of Ingolstadt, which are comprehended within the line of demarcation, fixed by the convention of the 15th July last (the 26th Messidor,) shall be given up to the dispositions of the French army, as a pledge of his intentions.

2. The garrisons in the places shall freely depart with every thing belonging to them, and join the Imperial army in Germany.

3. The evacuation of the above places, both with respect to the troops and military stores of all kinds is to take place within the space of ten days at farthest. For that purpose there shall be furnished by the French army all the conveniencies and facilities in their power to transport the articles of every kind, which shall be defrayed at the expence of his majesty the emperor and king. With respect to the possession of the places, there shall be delivered to the disposition of the French army in the course of five days, one of the posts of the grand communications. The choice shall be determined by delegates who shall immediately be sent with the utmost dispatch, to ascertain the state of it.

4. The military stores, provisions, and military waggons shall be equally evacuated, as shall the artillery, with the exception of that of the empire. The latter shall be ascertained and certified by deputies named to that effect.

5. The mode of the conveyance and evacuation of these places shall be determined with the shortest delay, by a particular convention, as well as the evacuation of the sick who cannot be sent off with the garrison.

6. In order to carry into effect the above mentioned regulations, there shall be a prolongation of the armistice, and suspension of hostilities between the army of his imperial majesty and king, and his allies, and the army of the French republic on the Rhine, of 45 days, to commence from to-morrow, in which are to be comprehended fifteen days, to serve as notice for the resumption of hostilities, should they take place.

7. The commander in chief of the army of the Rhine engages to procure the immediate cessation of hostilities, with respect to the army of the French republic in Italy, should the renewal of them have taken place.

8. The the line of demarcation fixed by the convention of the 15th of last July (26th Messidor) is preserved in all its details under the modificatons in the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th articles, as before and hereafter recited.

9. The French army of the Rhine shall fall back and take a position between the two banks of the Iser, and the Imperial army of Germany shall take post on both banks of the Inn, each at the distance of 3000 toises, whether from these rivers, or the places situated on their course. A chain of advanced posts shall only be placed on the line of demarcation, as fixed by the convention of the 15th of last July (26th Messidor.)

10. The dispositions of the said convention shall be executed in every arrangement that is not contrary to the present. The 8th article of the convention of the 15th of July, is not only applicable to the inhabitants of the places above-mentioned in all its points, but the commander in chief is at the same time invited to take in to his consideration the situation to which the inhabitants have been reduced by the calamities of war.

11. The present convention shall be dispatched by couriers to all the commanders of corps of the respective armies, both in Italy and Germany with the greatest expedition, that hostilities may not only be and continue suspended, but that the articles of it may be executed immediately within the term absolutely necessary, with respect to the different distances.

12. Deputies shall be appointed by the commanders in chief of both armies, in order to carry into effect the articles of the present convention.

Concluded, duplicates being interchanged, at Hohenlinden, the 20th of September (third complementary day of the year 8.

(Signed)
COUNT DE LEHRBACH,
LAUER, General
of his Imperial majesty.

(A true copy.)
VICTOIRE F. LAHORIE,
The commander in chief MOREAU.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

We view with pain the present state of the public mind in and near the metropolis.

It now appears that the hopes we expressed yesterday of a speedy and effectual termination to the disquietude manifested by large bodies of the people in the neighborhood of Mark-lane, and in a less alarming degree around some of the public markets, were not to be realised so soon or so happily, as all well disposed minds must have wished. The business on the Corn Exchange, which was at first only slightly interrupted, was, towards the close of the afternoon, wholly suspended; so entirely did the people occupy the avenues leading to Mark-lane. Some inferior acts of riot were committed by the more violent of the crowd, whose indignation appeared for some time to be chiefly excited against a Quaker, who was supposed to be a great dealer in corn, and concerning whom some irritating reports had reached the people. This gentleman was treated with much severity, and discovering that attempts were about to be made, which if they succeeded, must endanger his personal safety, he hastened to a private house near the market, for protection. Thither part of the multitude followed. The house was in a few minutes nearly surrounded; and dispositions for attack were made by the populace. This happened about three o'clock.

The Lord Mayor displayed great activity throughout. He visited Mark lane twice in the course of the day; first more in the style of a private gentleman than as exercising the functions of magistracy; thus chusing rather to resort, in the first instance, to measures purely conciliatory, than exert the force and authority of the civil power. Having assembled at an early hour in the morning, the morning, the crowd was, of course, very great at that time, when his Lordship first entered Mark-lane.

As was observed by us yesterday, the Chief Magistrate expostulated with the people on the destructive consequences to the country in general from riot and disorder. He assured them, that the causes of complaint and uneasiness would be fully investigated; that the evil would be corrected as much as possible; and that whilst private property would be protected against all violence, no severity would be employed against them, if they would retire peaceably to their homes. Unfortunately this admonitory address was not received with the cordiality it was so well adapted to create in other circumstances.

In the course of his speech, his Lordship was indeed interrupted by the hisses of some misguided persons, whilst others were observed to make use of mud and other offensive matter. Several gentlemen were violently tossed about by those of the populace who occupied the passes to the Corn Market, and it is even said that one or two most respectable individuals were dragged into the kennel. Mr. Plomer, son to the alderman of that name, is said to have been among the gentlemen who were compelled to take shelter in the adjacent houses. He could only effect his escape by getting through the back part of the premises of Mr. Balland, a corn factor.

The agitation of the crowd becoming more and more marked for a tendancy to general turbulence, a message was again dispatched to the Lord Mayor, acquainting him that every thing bore the appearance of actual riot. His Lordship accordingly proceeded a second time to the scene of commotion, accompanied by Sir William Leighton, Alderman Hibert, Mr. Sheriff Flower, and the city officers.—The approaches to Mark-lane were so blocked up that his lordship and the other gentlemen found it necessary to enter by Mincing Lane, through the house of a wine merchant. He presented himself to the people at the windows and having obtained attention, by waving his handkerchief, he addressed them nearly as follows:—

"*Friends and Fellow citizens,*

"It is with much sincere sorrow I see you assembled at this time and on this occasion. You are instigated, I believe, by desperate and wicked men, who wish to overturn all order in society. Should you return quietly to your homes, I promise, that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to redress the grievances of which you complain; and it is with much pleasure I now inform you, that, had you not prevented the meeting this day at the Corn Exchange, your wishes would have been gratified by a considerable diminution in the prices of grain. A redress of grievances is not to be obtained by tumult and confusion. I am an enemy to oppression, and shall endeavour by every means in my power, to alleviate your sufferings. I therefore beg and most earnestly entreat you to retire. I and the gentlemen with whom I have the honour to act in my magisterial capacity, are resolved to discharge our duty with the strictest fidelity; and, should you not listen to my request, I shall for ever lament the extremity of danger to yourselves, and of inconceivable pain to me."

This address seemed not to pacify the misguided crowd. Only a few appeared at all to approve it, whilst the majority renewed the tumult by their groans and hisses. A general cry of "*Bread! Bread!*"—"A quartern loaf for eighteen pence!" and "*Down with the Monopolizers!*" now prevailed throughout the crowd. His lordship immediately proceeded to read the Riot Act. Mud, stones, and all sorts of matter within the reach of the populace, were now dealt about with such violence, that the magistrates, the marshall, and the constables were daringly attacked; but four of the most active assailants being apprehended and conveyed to the Poultry, order was, in some degree, restored. A rescue was attempted without success.

About six o'clock the lord mayor returned to the Mansion-House, leaving the Marshal and Constables to preserve the peace. The following hand-bill was immediately issued, and circulated through the city:—

COMBE, MAYOR.

Whereas on Saturday last there was stuck up on the west side of the Monument, two INFLAMATORY WRITINGS, one of which was written in large Roman characters, and might have been legible at a considerable distance, and the other was written in a plain running hand, with the words

"CORN-MARKET ON MONDAY," in large Roman characters at the bottom of it: Whoever will give such information at the Lord Mayor's Justice-Room, as may lead to the discovery of the malicious person or persons who wrote the said papers, or caused them to be stuck up, shall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS upon conviction of any one of them.

By order of his Lordship,
W. L. NEWMAN, Clerk.

We here add the inflammatory paper alluded to by his lordship,—

BREAD WILL BE
SIX PENCE THE QUARTERN,
If the people will assemble at the Corn Market on Monday.

Fellow countrymen,

How long will you quietly and cowardly suffer yourselves to be imposed upon and half starved by a set of mercenary slaves and government hirelings? Can you still suffer them to proceed in their extensive monopolies, and your families are crying for bread? No! Let them exist no longer.—We are the Sovereignty! Rise then from your lethargy! Be at the Corn Market on Monday.

Several volunteer corps had been called out in the morning, and were stationed early in the most central situations, to overawe, or, in case of necessity, repulse the populace. About 11 o'clock at night, however, 600 of the London militia proceeded to Market-lane, whither the Lord Mayor, col. Curtis, major Rennell, and other officers, marched at their head. Detachments of the East India volunteers joined them. In a very short time these forces took their station in Fenchurch street, Billeter-lane, and the surrounding avenues.

Although many rumours of riotous proceedings in other districts were propagated, except at St. Mary Axe, the people in no instance violated the rights of property. There they demolished the windows of two bakers' shops, but learning that captain Blizzard's corps was advancing, they instantly abandoned their project.

The military force actually serving, of which had been called out, was considerable. The Lord Mayor, whose conduct entitles him to the confidence as well as the thanks of his fellow-citizens, had sent for colonel Newham's

corps of City Militia, so that had things unfortunately taken a serious turn, no doubt need be entertained of the people being forced to submit to the authority of the magistrates. Happily nothing serious was attempted. The populace indeed, appeared not to be really disposed to act with violence, but rather to express their indignation at the continued high price of their chief article of subsistence. And whilst no one will attribute the sudden change in the price of corn to the clamours raised by the poor, we may with great propriety congratulate the whole country on the fall of yesterday.

The Lord Mayor has summoned a court for this day to set the assize of bread.

It was one o'clock this morning before the streets were cleared.

Things continue tranquil. There exists however some alarm, and the volunteers are, we understand, still under arms in several parts of the city.

September 20.

The city is at length happily restored to its accustomed tranquility. Last night some tumultuous bodies engaged the attention of the military for a few hours, but they were utterly dispersed before morning. There was not much violence used on either side. The disposition made by the Lord Mayor of the volunteer force of the metropolis enabled the subordinate magistrates effectually to cover and defend every vulnerable point, and every threatened station. An alderman was invested with the command of a single detachment, and thus the whole volunteer corps were headed throughout the wards by their district magistrates. It appears too, that measures severely coercive were determined on—Military execution would have been resorted to, had the misguided people again proceeded to acts of violence and outrage. We offer not a single comment on this rigorous resolve of the chief magistrate and his court. Tumults must be suppressed: Those who fill the chair of magiestracy possess that degree of experience and local knowledge, which is necessary to qualify men for council or command. The art of governing well is in all cases to temper severity with justice.

It is not insinuated by any one that the Lord Mayor has been wanting in a single instance in moderation. His firmness appears to have inspired his associates in the magistracy with confidence in the means of the city to defend by its own force its own jurisdiction—Nothing could excel the promptitude, activity and vigour of the whole officers of the civil power; and while the transactions of the present week lamentably bespeak the wretched state of the lower orders of the community the misguided or the wanton may learn from the event, that though the security and quiet of the weak and timid may be endangered and disturbed, yet that any attempt to force a reduction of the price of provisions must always be unavailing, as it certainly is unjust. The evil is not, perhaps, so much that bread is dear, as that wages are low: until an advance take place in the rate of wages in general, throughout the whole community of working men, it seems not probable that more than a temporary cessation of the murmurs of the populace will be experienced.

One thing remains to be noted. It has been objected by a Journalist to some of his cotemporaries, that "particular bodies of men are accused" as being the chief agents in the alledged combination to withhold regular and sufficient supplies from the markets. We know not to whom that Journalist alludes; but it does become us to remind him, that he is in general a temperate conciliating writer, and that if like ourselves he strenuously opposes incapable men, and in general censures ill-judged measures, this is sought to be done always with dignity, never with petulance. It is not allowed to any man exclusively to arrogate the chair of criticism. But the Journalist who, in his strictures on the conduct of other men, adopts language at once foul and peevish, soon becomes harmless to all except himself.

Our readers will know how to pardon this digression. The labours of public writers are chiefly valuable as they tend to preserve the purity of public morals.

We now resume our narrative of the proceedings of the populace. May the entire confirmation of that tranquility which was last night restored, henceforth relieve us from the painful task of recording the wild and absurd adventures of the populace!

From apprehensions justly entertained in the City, 750 officers and constables were kept in readiness, yesterday at the Mansion-House, Newgate, and the two Compters, to assist at a moment's warning, should any occasion call them. The marshall divided the city into eight districts, in each of which two constables patroled, returning to the Mansion house every half hour, in order to make their reports.

The Lord Mayor, finding that the civil power had hitherto been found inadequate to the dispersion of the rioters, gave orders that the military should also be called out, patrole the streets in every ward, and act according to orders, if there should be occasion for it.—Strong guards of constables were also placed in Bishopsgate street, particularly at the house of Messr. Wood and Co. the cheesemongers, so uniformly menaced, and by these means tranquility was maintained in the city through the whole of the day.

At an early hour in the morning, a posting-bill appeared on the Quaker's meeting house, opposite to Bishopsgate church, containing these words, in large and conspicuous letters:

"THIS MEETING WILL BE PULLED DOWN THIS NIGHT,"

In addition to this menace, Mr. Wood, and Co. as well as several other cheesemongers of eminence in that neighbourhood, received anonymous letters in the forenoon, announcing, that if the prices of their several articles were not lowered in the course of the present week, their houses should be destroyed.

About ten o'clock several persons were observed to be assembling opposite Mr. Jones's the cheesemonger's house in Chiswell street, but apparently with no other object than to gratify their curiosity. It was however, observed, that as one of Mr. Jones's carts was passing through the streets, some brewers' servants who were present said—"There he comes! we will have him."

About nine o'clock at night, a mob, for the third time, began to assemble in Chiswell-street, but dispersed on the appearance of the military, and repaired to Fleet-market, were they were met by the Bridewell Volunteers, three deep, who charged them with fixed Bayonets, and immediately put them to flight, some running up Fleet-street, and others up Shoe-lane.

The party which came up Fleet street consisted of about 5000. A formidable body of them bent their course to Clare-market, and immediately attacked the house of Mr. Cullum, the cheesemonger, whose windows had been broken a few evenings before. To oppose their progress in this quarter, the Somerset House Corps under the command of Major Stirling, stationed themselves at the end of the market, whilst the St. Clement Danes Association, under the orders of Major Edwards, took their post in Clare-street. The St. Paul's, Covent Garden, commanded by capt. Bacon and lieut. Field took charge of Stanhope-street, and the Westminster Cavalry patroled the streets in the most proper directions, under the command of Major Elliott.

When the St. Clement Danes Association entered Clare-street to protect the inhabitants, a pan-tile was thrown from the roof of one of the houses, which struck Mr. Mayns on the head. This gentleman was of course stunned by the blow, and by some accident or other, the piece going off at the very same time, the whole of this numerous mob was suddenly struck with such fright and consternation, that they fled and dispersed on every side from from this terrific explosion, leaving the inhabitants to recover from their panic, and the Volunteers to laugh at their easy victory.

In our account of the proceedings of the men on Thursday night, we omitted to notice the attack made on the house of Mr. Howard, of Old-street Road. But here their reception was very different from any they had hitherto met with. The workmen being apprized of their intention, prepared themselves to repel the assailants gave them battle as soon as they appeared, and in a very short time obtained a complete victory, without any other damage to the house than the breaking of three panes of glass.

Two Scotch regiments of Horse arrived this morning in the neighborhood of Shoreditch, in order to assist in preserving the peace of the metropolis, should their interference be required.

ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 13.

A Philadelphia paper of Saturday last says, "A report is in circulation this morning, that the frigate Philadelphia, Capt. Decatur, has engaged and captured a French frigate of 44 guns. Our researches to trace the origin of this rumour has not furnished us with any evidence to induce its belief."

A letter from on board the George Washington, received at Philadelphia, mentions that they arrived off Gibraltar on the 7th Sept. and saluted with 15 guns, which was returned from the rock. The frigate sailed next day for Algiers.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

All the members of the Senate have arrived at Lancaster, and it is said that there is a very general attendance of the members of the house of representatives. The governor was to have delivered his address on Saturday last.

A letter from Xeres in the neighborhood of Cadiz, states, that 1875 persons had died in Cadiz in 17 days, that 30,000 had deserted the city, and 3000 were sick: The population is about 80,000. Five days generally terminates the disease, two days of which the patient is seized with a delirium and black vomit, and if a copious perspiration does not succeed, death is the consequence; sometimes they recover, but a relapse is fatal. There had been no rain for 70 days, which occasioned a great foulness in their shores and streets. Some persons are of opinion that the disease has been imported from Tangiers, others from America.

FROM A GEORGE TOWN PAPER OF TUESDAY LAST.

Yesterday elections were held in this state for electors of president and vice-president of the United States. At the close of the poll for this district the votes were for

Anti-federal.	*Federal.*
T. Duckett 152.	F. Deakins, 138.

At the Court-House it is said Col. Deakins had three fourths of the votes.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Saturday evening the citizens of Washington and George-Town were alarmed by the cry of Fire, it broke out in a handsome three story building, the property of Mr. Joseph Hodgson occupied by the War Department.

The fire caught in a room on the second floor and raged with such violence as to render it impracticable to extinguish it.—The papers in the lower story only were saved.

The loss to the War Office is, in some respects, irreparable. Most of the papers of the Accountant's Office were saved.—Mr. Hodgson's loss is more than 4000 dollars.

The adjoining house built by Mr. Jonathan Jackson also fell a prey to the devouring flames, here was a scene of grief and terror which affected every feeling heart.—Mr. Jackson after several weeks illness died that afternoon about three o'clock.—In less than four hours after this afflicting, this heart rending scene the family are alarmed with the cry of fire, the corpse is hastily removed and the widow and children are hurried out of their house which can no longer be a home for them. Thus in one day are they deprived of a husband and father whose active industry, while living, afforded them a competent support, and a valuable house, which would have preserved them from want, is rendered of no value.

Such a loss, with such a bereavement, surely calls for public assistance and it is hoped, some influential and active citizens, will set on foot a subscription for their relief. There can be no doubt of liberal contributions if the business is commenced immediately.

The remains of Mr. Jackson were interred on Sunday afternoon—They were attended to the grave by a very long procession of citizens.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.

A few days ago, a young man of about fourteen years old, the son of Mr. Thomas Lewis's in the neighbourhood of Reading, was stung by a bee, which he carelessly swallowed in a piece of honey comb. The throat immediately swelled to such a degree that the lad expired in less than a quarter of an hour.—*Reading paper.*

FROM A CHARLESTON PAPER.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Doctor Dalcho has in his possession, a large live *Water-Mockason Snake*, upwards of three feet in length. What renders this reptile an object of curiosity is, that it has eat nothing since the middle of last June, when it was caught; nor has it been known to have drank more than once during that time. This would excite no surprize in the winter season, as it is known these reptiles remain in a torpid state, immured some depth in the earth, during the cold weather.

But to subsist without food for so many months in the summer, without, apparently, impairing its vigor or the violence of its poison, is certainly a very curious circumstance. It is kept in a large bottle, in which it lies coiled up. Last month it shed its skin, which it effected in two days by rubbing itself against the side of the bottle. Its poison appears to be of the strongest kind. A mouse was killed by it in one minute; and a large water rat, who gave it battle, was killed in five minutes, apparently by poison, as its eyes were considerably protruded from their sockets. It appears equally as vigorous as when it was first caught.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 11.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS.

Yesterday morning the Polls were opened in the different Wards of the City, for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—At the close, it appeared that the votes stood as follow:—

	For G. Duvall.	J. T. Chase.
1st Ward,	285	148
2d —,	80	68
3d —,	53	54
4th —,	80	37
5th —,	132	27
6th —,	160	21
7th —,	267	29
8th —,	340	55

Total, 1936, Majority for Mr. D. 1058

It was impossible to obtain for publication this morning, the sundry statements of the County Polls; the only one which has come to hand is that held at Mr. Murray's Tavern, where it appeared that the votes for the two candidates were,

For N. R. Moore.	J. Chew Hunt.
242	14.

On Saturday Monday Sunday

☞ A meeting of the Alexandria Militia Officers is requested at Capt. M'Knight's Tavern, this evening precisely at 5 o'clock.

November 13.

☞ The Members of St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend a stated quarterly meeting on Tuesday next, 6 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Gadsby's Tavern.

By Order,

JOHN RAMSAY, Sec'y.

November 13.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

To-Morrow evening November 14, Will be presented, for the first time in this Theatre a COMEDY, written by George Colman, Author of Mountaineers, &c. &c.

CALLED,

THE HEIR AT LAW.

With the Original EPILOGUE.

End of the Play A HORNPIPE by Mrs. STUART.

To which will be added the MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT of

THE PRIZE;

OR,

2, 5, 3, 8.

☞ TICKETS to be had at the Office of the Mirror, at the Office of the Times, at the book-store of J. V. Thomas, and at the office of the Theatre.—Box, 6s. Pit, 4s. 6d.

*** Doors to be opened at a quarter past 5 o'clock, and the performance to begin at quarter past 6 precisely.

†4† The Subscribers are respectfully informed, that the Subscription Tickets will be left at the Book-store of Mr. J. V. Thomas.

POST-OFFICE,

Alexandria, 13th Nov. 1800.

The WINTER ESTABLISHMENT of the STAGES.

The Northern Mail arrives every day, Monday excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M and closes every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The southern mail arrives every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and closes every day, Saturday excepted, at 8 o'clock, P M.

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW,

at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Sugar in hhds. and bls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Rum in hhds.
Whiskey in bbls.
Wine in casks,
Hardware assorted in boxes,
Nails in Casks,
Window Glass in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs, &c. &c.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

Broad and Forest cloaths, blue and white plains and kerseys, swanskins, flannels and baizes, carpets and carpeting, rose blankets, negro cottons, Irish linens, tamboured lappet and plain muslins, coat patterns with trimmings complete, coloured threads, Dutch quills, umbrellas, hats, sweeping brushes, &c. &c. and a number of other articles.

ALSO

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises a LOT of GROUND, containing 43 feet 6 inches in front on Queen street, and in depth 90 feet, subject to an annual rent of £. 12, on which lot is erected two framed two story houses, commonly called Grater's Green Houses. There will be 12 months credit given, the purchaser paying the back rents which is now £ 24.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

November 13.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*

Whiskey in tierces and barrels
Peach Brandy in barrels
French Brandy in pipes } On a credit of
Malaga Wine in pipes } 60 days.
Sugar in barrels
Soap in Boxes,
Hardware in lots,

Together with a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broad Cloths, Coatings, Half Thicks, Shawls Handkerchiefs, Worsted Hose, Chintzes, Calicoes, Strouds, Checks, Irish Linens—Plain, Lappet, Sprig'd and Tambourd Muslins, white and brown Threads, Humbums, White Rolls, blue and white Patent Silk Hose, and a quantity of very large Rose and Point Blankets, with a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE

November 13. Auctioneers.

FURS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand a considerable quantity,

Furs and Hatters Trimmings,

Which he offers for Sale on moderate terms.

THEY CONSIST OF

Beaver Skins,	Bands of all kinds,
Muskrat Do.	Logwood,
Racoon Do.	Verdigrease,
Hat Linings,	Copperas,
Galoon Bindings,	Aquafortis,
Bonnet Strings, fine and coarse	Quicksilver,
	Oil of Vitriol

With a handsome assortment of

Fashionable Hats, fine & coarse.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

November 1.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale a large assortment of GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, among which are the Newtown Pippin, Golden do. Large White do. Nectarine do. Spitsemburg do. Maryland Red Streak, Hereford do. Gloucester White Apple, and Crab do.

CHERRY TREES—May, Duke, Carnation, Flanders, Spanish White Hart, Ox do. —Pear and Plumb trees assorted.

PEACHES.—Early Newtown, Old do. Portugual, and October Peaches.

50,000 of White Thorns—A large quantity of Lomberdy Poplar, Locusts, and other ornamental Trees.—Asparagus Root, a variety of shrub and flower roots—also a good assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, which he will warrant. Apply at his Nursery; lower end of Pitt street.

November 6. PETER BILLY.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine Timber Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape-Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *sugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There is also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per an. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

Jan. 25. 1800. tf

I AM desirous to engage with a TUTORESS, to take charge of four young children.

I wish no one to apply to me, who cannot bring the most unexceptionable recommendation of her capability to discharge the duties of a Tutoress—She must possess neatness, industry, and mental acquirements; and a temper not easily ruffled by trifles. This situation will suit any person who wishes to be retired. She will have a very comfortable house to live in, with the necessary furniture and servants, besides being allowed a handsome salary—and should her conduct, on experience, be approved of, she may expect to have a home for many years, as the children are very young. Application by letter to be made to me in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia; Alexander White, Esq. Commissioner of the City of Washington; or to Zaccheus Collins, Esq. of the City of Philadelphia.

THEODERICK LEE.

October 28. 6wiaw

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

A BLACKSMITH,

WHO is accustomed to the work of a large estate, to making and repairing ploughing irons, tiring waggon and cart wheels, shoeing horses, &c. and who can come well recommended for integrity, sobriety, and industry.

Any person of the above description will meet with suitable encouragement on application to JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, October 28.

Samuel Hatterslay.

LEATHER BREECHES MAKER,

COLCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has got an assortment of LEATHER BREECHES, and Leather dressed in oil, which he warrants equal to any made in London—prices from 5 to 10 dollars a pair.

Colchester, August 30.

RICHARD BOWEN

Offers to the consideration of the Citizens throughout the United States, the following

PROPOSALS,

For publishing (weekly) in the City of WASHINGTON,

A NEWSPAPER

TO BE ENTITULED

The CITY REGISTER.

THE size will be equal to any of the daily papers on the continent, and printed on an elegant type.

The price, three dollars per annum—one half of which to be paid on receipt of the first No. the other half at the expiration of six months thereafter.

It will commence with the Session of Congress in December next—contain all the interesting proceedings of that body, and such other authentic national documents as come within the compass of the Editor's power to obtain. Also, as full and faithful a relation of foreign and domestic occurrences as will be found in any other paper of the same size, conducted on a similar plan. Moral and instructive essays, poetical effusions of merit, and many other articles calculated to improve the mind, will, likewise, be found to enrich the Gazette, at those intervals when a dearth of matter of more important moment to the community shall happen.

Subscribers will be received by the different Post-Masters, and such other gentlemen as may be furnished with subscription papers.

Winchester, Virginia, July 21, 1800.

☞ *The* WINCHESTER GAZETTE, *printed and published by the issuer of these proposals, for upwards of twelve years, will still be continued by him, with the aid of assistants.*

AS I intend shortly to leave this state for a few months, I think it necessary to give notice, that the business in which I have been engaged since my residence in the town of Alexandria, was carried on by me for the benefit of ABRAHAM MANN & Co. and I request all those who are in any manner indebted to me, to make their payments to Mr. WILLIAM OXLEY, who is duly authorized as well by Abraham Mann & Co. as myself, to settle the business carried on by me fine my residence in this place.

JOHN RIDLEY.

Alex. September 23, 1800. tf

DR. DU-VAL'S

HIGHLY APPROVED

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

Are for sale by

JOHN V. THOMAS.

November 6.

Fairfax ss. *August Term* 1800

Joseph Mandeville and Robert Brown Jamesson, lately trading under the firm of Mandeville & Jamesson, Complainants. } In Chancery.

against

John Skyrin, John Janney, & John Foster, Defendants.

THE Defendant John Skyrin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant, John Skyrin, do appear here on the first of November court next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that the said defendants, John Janney and John Foster, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the monies, debts, or effects of the said defendant, John Skyrin, in their hands owing or belonging, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in one of the Alexandria newspapers for two months successively, and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy—Test

G. DENEALE, C. F. C.

For Sale by Private Contract,

THE HOUSE & LOT situate on the North side of Prince Street, and East side of Pitt Street, now occupied by Mr. John Livingston—It fronts on Prince Street 49 feet, and extends on Pitt Street 94 feet.

ALSO,

One half of the FERRY from Hunter's wharf to the Maryland shore, with the ferry landing thereto attached. The credits will be liberal. Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

Aug 23. tf

FOR SALE,

On the 10th day of 12th month next, on the premises,

FIVE LOTS

ON

DUKE-STREET,

About 26 feet front and one hundred and two feet deep, with privilege of an eighteen feet alley on the back of each lot.

A House and Lot on the corner of King and Royal Streets, 42 feet front and 100 feet deep.—A STORE AND LOT on King-Street, adjoining the last mentioned, 34 feet front and 100 feet deep, with an outlet of five feet to the Court-House alley.—A Lot on Royal Street joining the said corner lot, 25 feet 6 inches front, and 111 feet deep to the Court House Alley.

One fifth of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the sale; one half the remainder in six, and the other in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest for the same. A good title will be given when the last payment is made,—by

WM. HARTSHORNE, } Attornies for
NICHOLAS SLUBEY, } E. Donaldson.

Alex. 11th mo. 4.

THE TAVERN

OF

FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

To Let.

I WISH to rent for one or more years, to a person or persons able and qualified to keep it, the BRICK HOUSE erected for a Tavern at this place. I am now making some additional improvements which will be compleated in a few weeks. The house is large and well calculated for the purpose, as will be the stable, to which are adding sheds on each side, that will then hold 48 horses, with a very large quantity of hay. To the Brick house will be added a large piazza, the full length, &c.

From the small trial already experienced, I am authorised to say, but few situations of this kind would be equally productive of profit to the occupant, if well calculated for the business. There will be let with the buildings and lot on which they stand, a grazing lot of about four acres, and other privileges will be allowed a tenant. Possession can be had at any time between this and the first day of January next.

Also to Rent at the same place,

A HOUSE CALCULATED FOR A STORE,

with store and compting rooms, and a Cellar under the whole.

This has been heretofore considered as a suitable place for a store, but has now become much more so, from the public buildings having been erected thereat.

I will let to mechanics, on ground rent for ever, a few LOTS at this place—and think it a very suitable situation for a saddler, blacksmith, wheelwright, tanner, shoemaker, &c. as the country custom is their chief dependence A fine situation for a Tan Yard can be had, where a never failing stream may be conducted to any part, at an expence no greater than the labour of a hand for one day.

Also to Rent,

A DWELLING HOUSE, KITCHEN AND STABLE,

with a Lot of two Acres inclosed, situate on the turnpike road, within one and a quarter of a mile from this place—the lot is rich and the buildings new and convenient, and will suit a Mechanic, or for the purpose of entertainment, possession will be given the first of January next.

I will likewise Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

in Alexandria, situated on St. Asaph Street, for particulars of which apply to Mr. Peter Wise. RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

Fairfax, ss.

Richard Ratcliff, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace for the County of Fairfax, to all Sheriffs' Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables and Head boroughs within the Commonwealth of Virginia:—

WHEREAS complaint has been made to me this day upon oath, by James Conner, Jailer of said County, that Henry Howe, committed to the jail of the said County, by warrant under the hand and seal of Thomas Gunnell, Gent. a Justice of the peace for the said County, on suspicion of Felony, did on the night of the 23d September instant, escape from the said jail and is now going at large—These are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Henry Howe, and him having found to seize and retake, and safely convey or cause to be safely conveyed to the said jail—there to be safely kept until he shall be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of September, 1800.

RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

James Conner agrees to give 20 Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned Henry Howes.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. JONES, deceased, are requested to produce their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, to make speedy payment to

JOHN and THOS. VOWELL,

Administrators.

ADAM LYNN,

JEWELLER,

[OPPOSITE M'KNIGHT'S TAVERN]

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just opened a very elegant and extensive assortment of

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

They are of a superior quality, and consist of the following articles:

SILVER TRIMMINGS for Ladies' dresses, with gold and silver Plumes of the newest and most elegant patterns.

Gold and Silver, Thread and Cord, Epaulets, Spangles,

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings—Seals, Keys, and Chains,

Ladies' Steel and Gold Watch Chains,

Silver Pencil Cases, patent Segar Tubes, and Spectacles,

Plated Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pot, Castors, Bread Baskets, Candlesticks, and Salts.

Tea Caddies, Japanned Tea Urns, Tea Chests, &c.

Coral and Balls, Coral Necklaces,

Necklaces of different kinds,

Backgammon Tables,

Silver and Plated Mounted Whips,

Tortoise-shell Combs, Walking Canes, and Flutes,

Violin Strings of the best quality,

Penknives, Scissors—Knives and Forks,

Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, and Game Nets,

Reeves's Colours in boxes for drawing,

Gentlemen's Elastic Suspenders, with a number of other articles.

HE HAS LIKEWISE ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

and continues to manufacture articles of Gold and Silver.—Silver Tea Sets may be had to any pattern at a short notice, warranted equal to any made in America, at the Philadelphia market prices. MINIATURES set, Lockets and Rings made with plain or enamelled borders, with every other article in those branches. Having lately supplied himself with a good assortment of materials, he indulges the hope of being able in future to give the most complete satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

November 6. tf.

The Powtomak Brewery

HAS commenced Brewing of STRONG, TABLE AND SMALL BEER.

GRAINS and YEAST, will be sold every day (Sunday excepted.)

Those who please to favor said Brewery with their orders will apply to HENRY KEPPELE, at said Brewery or in King-Street next door to Col. Gilpin's.

October 14. tf.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Alexandria, a negro woman who calls herself Winney Blaster, she says she came from Cupid's Creek near the mouth of this river, she is about 40 years of age, and of low stature The owner is requested to come prove property pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Jailer.

October 9. 1aw.

WAS committed to the jail of Fairfax County on the 17th of May, a negro man who says his name is WILL, and confesses that he ran away from Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of Grenville County (South Carolina) about the latter end of March or first of April last. He is 5 feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years old—a stout well looking fellow—had on a few old rags of grey home made cloth, and no shirt. He also says that he was bought last fall by Messrs. Jenkins and Thompson, from Philip C. Blay, of the state of Maryland. He was taken up in Fluvanna county, on James River. The owner is hereby desired to come, pay charges and take him out, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CONNER,

Jailor of Fairfax County Jail.

August 28 epgm.

WAS taken up and committed to the Corporation Jail of Alexandria on the 22d July last, a negro lad who calls himself Gusty Butler. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, and says he was born free in Boston. His owner, if any, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Sept. 6. Jailer.

☞ Two Apprentices, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken at this Office on liberal terms.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
WILLIAM FOWLER.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONTINUATION OF

FOREIGN NEWS

VIA PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

We learn, by letters from the Daniſh conſul in Malaga, that the plague has again broken out at Tangiers and Tetuan, where one hundred people die daily.

The count de la Roſiere, a French general officer of artillery, received orders on Monday to ſet out for Portugal, and to chuſe a veſſel to be got ready for him, ſhould he find the Pack. et ſailed. The occaſion of this ſudden order is ſaid to be, that information has been received that two columns of French troops have already paſſed the frontiers of Spain, and that they were preceded by twenty-four ſtaff officers, who were going to Madrid to join General Berthier.

OCTOBER 1.

It is ſaid, that government, in the propoſitions which they have made to the Firſt Conſul, inſiſt upon the diſmantling of the Breſt fleet, and upon the return of the Spaniſh fleet, in that harbour, to Cadiz. The former meaſure would no doubt, in caſe of a renewal of hoſtilities, conſiderably impede the operation of the French, and the latter would diſunite their forces. Little is to be dreaded from the Spaniards when at home. Naturally indolent and inactive, and above all, goaded as they are in. to a confederacy with France, they have none of the ſpirit of hoſtility, and, conſequently, their ſeparate operations would be conducted with little energy or effect. In a French harbor the Spaniſh ſailors may learn new politics, and with them imbibe a ſpirit of enterprize.—Theſe two objects are certainly deſirable, then, as far as they go. Could any commercial arrangement, at the ſame time, be adopted—ſuch, for inſtance, as a barter of Weſt-India produce for corn, at a moment when this article is ſo cheap in France, and the other ſo dear, England might be much benefited, and her rival have no reaſon to complain.

Another mutineer, late of the Hermione, was lately taken at Pill, near Briſtol. He is ſuppoſed to have been the captain's coxſwain, who, it is ſaid, was the principal leader in that attrocious tranſaction. He arrived there from Jamaica in one of the Weſt-India fleet, convoyed by the Hannibal, captain Loring. Suſpicions aroſe in the mind of the captain of the ſhip in which he came home, in conſequence of his hearing him frequently mention in his ſleep the Hermoine; and theſe ſuſpicious being ſtill more increaſed by his immediately deſerting on his arrival, a party was ſent in purſuit of him. Being traced to the above village, he was apprehended, and is now in cuſtody.

The great object in all the plans of peace, of Buonaparte (obſerves a morning paper) is to deſtroy the defences of other nations, and to expoſe every frontier in Europe to the deſtructive inroads of the French hordes. In Piedmont and upon the Rhine, whatever ſeparates and protects the nations from his military republic, is to be thrown down! Torin, Tortona, Aleſſandria, the Citadel of Milan, all the frontier places of Italy, have already fallen, or are at this time diſmantling. Ehrenbreitſtein, Caſſel, Kelil, and all the fortreſſes of the Rhine, not actually in the poſſeſſion of France, are now to be demoliſhed; ſo that the barriers of Italy and German empire are to be pulled down, as the price of a peace, which France will never want a pretext to violate, after having ſecured in her own hands every facility of doing ſo with impunity. Reſpecting England, the ſea is her barrier, and it muſt be remembered that it is her only barrier, both at the peace and during its negociations. If we conſent to *any ſpecies* of armiſtice, we muſt confide in the wiſdom of his majeſty's miniſters, that the negociations will not conclude *in limine* after France has derived the advantages ſhe expected from the ceſſation of hoſtilities.—Before they will accede to the demands of the French government upon this point, it may be inferred that previous explanations will have taken place with regard to Belgium and Holland, and that the broad preliminary principle and baſis of the future peace have been adjuſted.

OCTOBER 3.

Yeſterday forenoon arrived Paris Journals to the 27th incluſive, and in the evening, thoſe of the following day. They both came with different flags of truce, arrived at Dover from Calais. The news in theſe papers is not very remarkable, if we except the appointment by the chief conſul, of general Clarke, who aſſiſted him in the conferences which preceded the treaty of Campo Formio, to be governor extraordinary of the town of Luneville, the ſeat of the congreſs, and of the whole department in which it is ſituated, and directing the adoption of meaſures for carrying on the correſpondence between Paris and that place by means of a Telegraphe. It is not ſaid, however, whether he is to be the French plenipotentiary,—That character is not aſſigned him, though, from his knowledge and experience of diplomatic affairs, ſome perſons imagine that he will act a conſiderable part in the approaching negociations.

The French funds have again fallen a little. They are not 34 francs or 88 cents.

The news of the death of general Menou, in Egypt, (ſays a letter from Conſtantinople, of the 25th of Auguſt) is not confirmed. Accounts arrived direct from the camp at Jaffa, make no mention of it. They announce the continuation of the preparations for reſuming operations againſt Egypt. The captain Pacha is again cruiſing before Alexandria. A reinforcement of 200,00 Albanians, part of which has already arrived at Joppa, will increaſe the Turkiſh army to 50,000 men. The Aſiatic cavalry already amounts to 20,000 men, exclu. ſive of the reinforcements brought by the ſon of Baltan-Pacha. The captain Pacha, who on leaving Joppa ſailed to Cyprus, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, to obtain a ſupply of proviſions, has reſumed his ſtation before Alexandria, where he is to wait the arrival of the light veſſels which aſſiſt in making diverſions along the coaſt. Haſſan Bey, the commander of Rhodes, who ſerved with the admiral, having had his leg fractured by an accident, has been obliged to return to the Iſland.

The Grand Seignior went in ſtate on the 11th of Auguſt to Levend Teiſlick, half way to the Boſphorus, to be preſent at different military evolutions, which the new levees, who have been inſtructed in the European tactics, and quartered in that place, executed before him. His highneſs appeared ſatisfied with the preciſion of their manœuvres, and particularly thoſe of the artillery, in the ſham attack and defence of a redoubt, which was at length carried by aſſault. The two diviſions, red and blue, of the Boſtangis, formed about 3000 men, to whom the Grand Seignior cauſed to be diſtributed fifteen purſes in teſtimony of his ſatisfaction.

Ghezzar Pacha is ſtill fortified in Acre, from which he does not ſtir. He had added to his preparations of defence when the capt. Pacha appeared on the coaſts of Paleſtine, and touched at Jaffa.

Preliminary convention between the courts of Copenhagen and London.

"Their Daniſh and Britannic majeſties, animated with an equal deſire of preventing, by a preliminary and amicable agreement, the conſequences that might ariſe from the miſunderſtanding which has taken place between them, in conſequence of the *rencontre* between the Daniſh frigate, the Freya, and ſome Engliſh ſhips of war, as well as of re-eſtabliſhing to their full extent the relations of friendſhip and confidence by which they have for a long time been united, have, for this purpoſe named and conſtituted for their Plenipotentiaries, on the part of his Daniſh majeſty, the Count de Bernſtorff, his Chamberlain, and ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; and on the part of his Britannic majeſty, Lord Whitworth, Knight of the moſt noble order of the Bath; who, after communicating to each other their full and reſpective powers, have agreed to the following articles:

"Art. 1. The queſtion of right reſpecting the viſiting neutral veſſels without convoy, ſhall be poſtponed to a future diſcuſſion.

"2 The Daniſh frigate the Freya, and the veſſels found under her convoy, ſhall be immediately releaſed; and the ſaid frigate ſhall be ſupplied in the ports of his Britannic majeſty with every thing of which ſhe may be in want of for her repairs, according to the eſtabliſhed uſage of allied and friendly powers.

"3. In order to prevent the renewal of differences of the ſame nature by ſimilar rencontres, his Daniſh majeſty will ſuſpend his convoys until a definitive convention ſhall have been effected by further explanations on the ſame ſubject.

"Were it, however, to happen that rencontres of the ſame kind ſhould take place between inſtructions intended to prevent them can be effective, it is in that they ſhall not give riſe to any miſunderſtanding; and the manner of ſettling their reſults ſhall be conſidered as comprehended in the ſubſtance of the preſent convention.

"5. This convention ſhall be ratified in three weeks from the preſent date, or earlier, if poſſible.

"In faith of which, we, the underſigned Plenipotentiaries of their Daniſh and Britannic majeſties, have ſigned, in their names, and by virtue of our full powers, the preſent convention, and have affixed to it the ſeal of our arms.

"*Done at Copenhagen, Auguſt* 29, 1800.

(Signed)

(L. S.) "C. BERNSTORFF,

"WHITWORTH."

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ARMY OF BATAVIA

The General in Chief Angereau, to the inhabitants of the countries of the Empire at war with the French Republic.

Head Quarters at Hœchſt,

and Fructidor, September 9.

The French government has done every thing to reſtore to peace your unhappy countries; England has ſcattered its gold to rekindle the war, and your princes have once more traded in your blood.—War is reſolved upon; with ſword in one hand we muſt obtain the olive of peace. Peaceable men, it is not without pain that the French ſoldiers, and thoſe of the allied republic, ſee themſelves compelled to beſprinkle it with your tears. Return to your fire-ſides, return to cultivate your fields, and to repoſe in peace under your paternal roof. Lay down the inſtruments of death, fatal to you alone; ſhake off the hands who puſh you towards the precipice opening under the feet of the enemies of the republic. Shut your ears to the lying calumniating voice of her enemies. Humanity refutes them; ſhe has long ago ſtamped upon their front the ſeal of her reprobation. The execration of every age awaits them. They accuſe us of every crime, becauſe they are familiar with every crime. France contends for her independence, for her liberty, for her glory. Her cauſe is juſt before God and man, ſhe will triumph.

The will of the republic is, that the armies reſpect the laws, the cuſtoms, the religion of the people, againſt whom they make war. Thoſe who tell you the contrary belie their conſcience and deceive you. Come into our ranks, and you will ſee with what care every diſorder is avoided, which renders the ſcourge of war ſo deſtructive, ſo oppreſſive, ſo terrible to all nations.

Art. I. All the inhabitants of the levy of the Electorate of Mayence, of Wurtzburg, of Fulda, &c. are invited to lay down their arms, and return to their homes.

II. They ſhall be ſpecially protected by the French army; and their tranquillity ſhall not be diſturbed under any pretext whatever.

III. All thoſe inhabitants above mentioned, who ſhall return with their arms, ſhall depoſit them in the hands of the French troops. They ſhall have a receipt for them, on ſhewing which they ſhall be paid 12 livres for each gun in good condition, with a bayonet, and five livres for every ſabre. Horſes ſhall be paid for according to their value.

IV. For the execution of the preceding order, the chief of the ſtaff ſhall mark out officers of artillery and cavalry to appreciate the arms, and make eſtimates of the horſes; and the ſums ſhall be paid by the treaſurer of the extraordinary funds of the army, conformably to the deciſion made upon them.

V. All the generals and military commanders of the army, ſhall provide that order, diſcipline, reſpect for property, liberty of worſhip, and the ſecurity of the peaceable perſons, be inviolably preſerved.

VI. The preſent decrees ſhall be tranſlated into German, printed in two languages, and publiſhed and poſted where neceſſary.

(Signed) ANGEREAU.

DOMESTIC.

LANCASTER, NOVEMBER 8.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Yeſterday afternoon the Governor met the two Houſes in the Chamber of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and delivered the following Addreſs:

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The legiſlature having omitted to preſcribe the manner, in which the Electors of a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, ſhall be appointed, I have thought it incumbent on me, to furniſh the preſent opportunity, for diſcharging a truſt, ſo intereſting to the honor of the State, and ſo eſſential to the proſperity of the Union. To preſerve indeed, the political balance of our Confederation, to promote the regular operations of government, to diffuſe the bleſſings of concord, and to enſure the confidence of the people, are conſiderations intimately connected with the object for which you have been convened; and having thus prompted an extraordinary interpoſition of the executive power, they will, alſo, I am perſuaded, command, on your part, a ſerious and ſalutary attention.

It is to be regretted, Gentlemen, that the difference of opinion, which occurred on this ſubject, between the two branches of the laſt general aſſembly, has deprived our conſtituents of an immediate participation in the choice of Electors, either by an election of the citizens at large, or by an election of the citizens in diſtricts—Since, however, the criſis affords no other alternative, than a legiſlative appointment, or a derilection of the right of election, we cannot I think, reflect upon *the dangerous and diſgraceful conſequences of the latter courſe, without reſolving to purſue, the former.*

On the fidelity and vigilance of its ſeveral members, the Union depends for its energy and duration; and it is obvious that a neglect or omiſſion, of the important duties, aſſigned to the individual ſtates, muſt eventually, prove as deſtructive to our Federal Compact, as an oppoſition the moſt active, or a ſeceſſion the moſt daring: For, a free and enlightened People will not long continue to maintain or reſpect an inſtitution, in which (from whatever cauſe) they have ceaſed to be repreſented.

Nor can we reſiſt the influence of thoſe occurrences which admoniſh us, at this momentous period of human affairs, *to rally round the Conſtitution of our country, as the palladium of civil Liberty, and the laſt hope of Republican Virtue.*

To reſcue Pennſylvania, therefore, from the ſtigma of exhibiting to her Siſter States, a fatal example of diſcord and diſorganization, as a motive that cannot fail to ſuperſede in every patriotic mind, the pride of opinion, as to the theory of our government, or the bias of predilection, as to the various means of ſupplying its departments. For my own part, I acknowledge that I have ever contemplated a *general choice by the people as the trueſt, fairest, ſafeſt, expoſition of the Conſtitution*; but a deference for the judgment and practice of others, taught me to reſpect a departure from that rule elſewhere, before the neceſſity had ariſen, which impoſes a departure from it here. In *eight States* of the Union, Electors *are appointed* by a Vote of the two branches of their reſpective Legiſlatures, and appointments ſo made have been uniformly recognized by Congreſs. It is a great conſolation, therefore, that on the preſent occaſion, we have theſe authoritative precedents to purſue; ſince, permit me to repeat, it is only left to your diſcretion to decide, whether Pennſylvania ſhall abandon her elective rights, or exerciſe them in a manner, which has already been adopted by one half of the Confederation.

Though I have thus explicitly communicated my ſentiments, and *exonerated myſelf from all official responsibility*, I ſtill deeply partake of the general ſolicitude, for the iſſue of your deliberations. The ſituation of our country is critical; but not alarming. In *her external relations, the proſpect of reconciliation and peace appears, by recent intelligence, to be realized; and nothing ſeems wanting to her domeſtic happineſs, but a recollection of the common intereſts, by which all her Citizens muſt be equally animated, in their efforts to promote it.*

It has, perhaps then, fallen to the lot of Pennſylvania, *not merely to determine an important election*, but to extinguiſh, by a magnanimous example, thoſe feuds and jealouſies, which have diſturbed the order of Society and which have threatened to eclipſe the glory of the revolution. Under this impreſſion, we ſee, without ſurprize, the attention of the Union fixed upon the proceedings of the preſent day; *while from every quarter of the State, the wiſhes and prayers of our Fellow citizens, emphatically appeal to the patriotism and fidelity of thoſe, in whom they have repoſed their confidence, and to whom they have delegated their power.* Such juſt and honorable expectations will not be diſappointed! No:—Superior to the ſuggeſtions of party, diſdaining *a contest about forms*, and yielding to the *precedents* that have been eſtabliſhed, your deciſion cannot fail to merit the approbation of our Conſtituents, the applauſe of our Siſter States, and the gratitude of poſterity.

I ſhall reſerve, Gentlemen, the communications on the general ſtate of the Commonwealth for a future meſſage: but I cannot conclude at this time, without aſſuring you of my moſt *cordial co operation in every meaſure for the public good.* Let us, then, *cultivate, by all the means in our power, a liberal and harmonious intercourſe between the departments of the Government*;—convinced, as we muſt be, that our private happineſs, not leſs than our public duty, will be beſt promoted, under the influence of *mutual confidence, deference and eſteem.*

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Nov. 7, 1800.

REMARKS

On the foregoing from the Philadelphia Gazette.

The anxiety for information reſpecting the momentous ſeſſion of the legiſlature of this ſtate, in our opinion wholly precludes the neceſſity of apologiſing for the departure from a general rule, by anticipating the regular publication of the above. At a criſis when a mine is forming to ſap the foundation of the Conſtitution, we cannot, in duty to ourſelves and the public, permit one moment to paſs by neglected, when that moment is big with the fate of our country.

Two points in the Speech call for immediate remark:—His Excellency ſays, that this meaſure of appointment has been *delegated* to the Legiſlature by the People. We are ſorry that his Excellency, in an official communication like the preſent, has not confined himſelf entirely to facts. No ſuch right had been delegated to the Legiſlature by the People. It is obvious from the tenor of the ſpeech that His Excellency and his friends did contemplate a meaſure of this kind laſt ſeſſion, to be reſorted to in caſe they ſhould be diſappointed (as they were) in procuring a general ticket,—but is it fair to conclude that THE PEOPLE were unacquainted with the intentions of the party at that time?—Were the People aware, that ſuch a dangerous infraction of the Conſtitution was contemplated when they elected theſe men as the Conſervators of the Conſtitution?—We hope, for the honour of the State, that they were not.

Again—the Governor ſays, that He has ever contemplated a general choice by the people, as the *trueſt, fairest* and *ſafeſt* expoſition of the Conſtitution,—and at this very moment calls upon the Legiſlators to aſſume the right of appointing the Electors themſelves! He implores the Legiſlators to rally round the Conſtitution, and in the ſame breath calls upon them to exerciſe a right which he virtually admits is

not "*truely*," "*fairly*" or "*fafely*" veſted in them by THAT Conſtitution.

The particular parts of this moſt Extraordinary Speech, to which we call the attention of the Public, we have marked in *Italics*. Its contradictions, miſrepreſentations, and general principles, ſhall be the ſubject of future comment.

TO

THOMAS M'KEAN, ESQUIRE,
Governor of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

I had fondly hoped that my career of public diſputation was cloſed, and that it would have been permitted me to paſs the laſt years of a long, and, I hope, not unuſeful life, in retirement and tranquillity. But the hope is illuſory—againſt my wiſhes I am compelled to vindicate the conſtitution of my country, which, with ſolemn mockery, you term "the palladium of civil liberty, and the laſt hope of republican virtue."

Yes, Sir, in that moſt extraordinary ſpeech, which you have juſt addreſſed to the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, and which time does not ſuffice me at preſent to analyſe, you have declared opinions which, in their contradictions, would diſgrace the moſt unbluſhing demagogue, and in their deſigns would reproach the moſt unfeeling deſpot.

You have called on the legiſlature of Pennſylvania "to rally round the conſtitution of "our country, as the palladium of civil liberty, "and the laſt hope of republican virtue," and in the ſame breath you have told them *to diſpenſe with the forms of that conſtitution, and to diſdain all conteſt about them!*

And notwithſtanding this flagrant infraction of your official duty, this daring outrage againſt the conſtitution, you have the unbluſhing aſſurance to ſay, that "having thus explicitly communicated your ſentiments, you "have exonerated yourſelf from all official "reſponſibility!"

Believe me, Sir, in this, as in your other concluſions, you are moſt egregiouſly miſtaken—a day of reckoning will arrive—and I truſt that day is not diſtant, when impeachment and conviction ſhall attaint the chief magiſtrate who has thus dared, in a ſolemn addreſs to the legiſlature on the ſubject of the conſtitution, to adviſe them "*to diſdain a conteſt about "forms*," in executing its proviſions—in other words, to do it away.

Your immediate object, in thus dictating to the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, will, under a gracious Providence, be completely fruſtrated by the honour and underſtanding of the men, who compoſe that legiſlature, of whom there is a ſufficient number, your ſuperiors in all the eſſentials of legiſlation, to defeat your deſigns, and to render them abortive.

N. W.

ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 15.

COMMUNICATION.

We are credibly informed that in each of the counties of Loudoun, Berkeley, Hampſhire, Hardy, Pendleton, Bath, and Auguſta, the majority of votes have been in favor of the *Adams Ticket*.

In the four diſtricts on Potowmack, in Maryland, firm Federaliſts have been choſen Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident; but in the Baltimore diſtrict the Democrats have prevailed by a conſiderable majority.—From the other diſtricts we have not heard.

DELEWARE ELECTORS.

On the 5th inſt. the Legiſlature of Delaware finiſhed their ſitting by appointing the following gentlemen to be electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident:

Kenſey Johns, Eſq (Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court) for New Caſtle County.
Capt. Samuel White, for Kent County,
and Gen. Mat. Mitchell, for Suſſex County. All ſtaunch Federaliſts.

The following are the electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, choſen by the legiſlature of Connecticut.

Jona. Trumbull,
Jno. Treadwell,
Jeſſe Root,
Jona Sturges,
Jona Ingerſoll,
Stephen M. Mitchell,
Tapping Reeve,
Mathew Griſwold, and
Jona O Moſely, eſquires.

To meet in Hartford the firſt Wedneſday in December:

The firſt ſeven of theſe gentlemen are the governor, lieut. governor, and the chief Juſtice and four judges of the ſuperior court of this ſtate.

(New-London paper.)

A letter from Lancaſter ſays, "Of the firmneſs of the ſenate in adhering to a reciprocal vote, I am fully perſuaded, you need not doubt. The federaliſts of the ſenate were all punctual in their attendance on the day appointed for convening the legiſlature, and ſtill continue to obſerve that punctuality in meeting."

Mr. Nathan Read has been re-elected to repreſent the third middle diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts in the ſeventh Congreſs of the United States.

John Dayton, Eſquire, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, now acting as governor, has iſſued his proclamation calling on the legiſlature of that ſtate, to convene punctually, on Thurſday, the 20th of November, for the purpoſe of chooſing electors of preſident and vice-preſident.

A George-Town paper of the 14th inſt. ſays, "Monday laſt was the day appointed for the choice of a Governor of this State, every member of the ſenate attended and all but one of the houſe of Delegates. His Excellency Benjamin Ogle was, unanimouſly re-elected."

On the 5th inſtant the ſenate met the aſſembly in the aſſembly chamber—the nomination being read over, they proceeded by joint ballot to chooſe Electors for Preſident. For the Republican ticket 84 votes; for the Federal 62.

(New York Pap.)

An arrival at Boſton furniſhes London dates to the laſt day of September—the following ſummary is given by the Editors of the Maſſachuſetts Mercury.

The Britiſh Channel Fleet has been obliged by ſtorms to return to port.—The Britiſh have evacuated the Iſle de Dieu, on the French coaſt.—Pruſſia and Ruſſia have entered into an alliance for eight years.—The aſſaſſination of French officers continues in the Ciſalpine Republic.—Several Engliſh veſſels having arrived at Lubec from Riga, it is ſuppoſed the embargo on Britiſh ſhips did not continue long in Ruſſia.—180 perſons have been drowned by the ſinking of a veſſel in the canal of Oſtend, among them were 4 children of Santonax, commandant of artillery.—The ceſarean operation was performed on the body of a drowned woman, which was found the following day—and a living infant extracted which is ſtill likely to exiſt.—Advices have been received from Sir S. Smith, from off Alexandria, July 6. He ſtill correſponds with gen. Menou *(then living)* reſpecting the evacuation of *Egypt*—and had juſt ſent *particular* diſpatches to *Cairo*—the anſwer to which was *anxiouſly* expected. But the Grand Vizier is ready to advance with 30,000 men if the miſſion is fruitleſs. The Cormorant ſloop of war is loſt off *Egypt*, and the crew detained by the French.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA,

November 14, 1800.

The committee of arrangement, for celebrating the approaching Seſſion of Congreſs in the City of Waſhington, have adopted a plan of proceſſion, which they recommend being formed in front of the Little Hotel, for the purpoſe of accompanying the Preſident of the United States to the Capitol, on the day he meets Congreſs to deliver his Speech.

The place is calculated to embrace all claſſes and deſcription of perſons who may attend. It is requeſted of thoſe who chooſe to join the proceſſion in their Corporate, Official, Military, Profeſſional, and Mechanical Capacities to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. oppoſite the Little Hotel, when they will receive from the Marſhals of the day the neceſſary information, as to the rank or ſtation ſeverally aſſigned by the order of arrangements adopted. After the proceſſion a reſpectfull and appropriate addreſs or communication from the Inhabitants of the Territory, to Congreſs, is contemplated.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 13.

George Murdoch, Eſq. is choſen elector of Preſident and Vice Preſident, by the Frederick county diſtrict. He was the federal republican candidate.

Yeſterday the ſeveral judges of the election diſtricts of Baltimore county, for an elector of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, met at the court houſe in this city, when it appeared that the whole number of votes ſtood as follow:

For *N. R. Moore*,	843
S. Chew Hunt,	234
Majority for Mr. Moore,	609

Waſhington County.

Kerſhner,	820
Williams,	644

The latter is the federal candidate—Alleghany belongs to this diſtrict, and will probably give the federaliſts a majority.

DENEALE'S
PATENT KILN.

THE SUBSCRIBER, *a natural born Citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and reſiding at Dumfries, having invented a* KILN *for the purpoſe of drying Grain, particularly Corn, and for which he has obtained a Patent from the General Government, is deſirous of diſpoſing of the privilege of erecting and uſing the ſaid Kiln, to any perſons who may apply for the ſame.*

The advantages attending this Kiln, he flatters himſelf, will be found vaſtly ſuperior to any thing of the kind now in uſe; it being erected at a very inconſiderable expence, and when uſed by manufacturers of Flour, may be worked with but little expence or manual labour, and it dries the Grain without injury to the colour, taſte or ſmell of the Flour; and will render it capable of being kept without souring almoſt any length of time. From actual experiment, it has been found that one cord of wood is ſufficient to dry from 1500 to 2000 buſhels of Grain; and to thoſe who are engaged in the buſineſs of manufacturing Corn Flour, the saving in labour and fuel will be immenſe, independent of other advantages.

His price for the privilege of uſing the Patent Kiln, accompanied with a drawing and explanatory notes, ſo as to enable any workman to erect it, will be Forty Dollars, for a Kiln containing 40 buſhels, and one dollar for each buſhel a Kiln contains above or under that quantity.

Letters addreſſed to him (POST-PAID) *will be duly attended to.*

JAMES DENEALE.

November 12, 1800.

Pleaſe read the annexed Certificates.

Since James Deneale compleated his KILN for drying of Grain, (and for which he has received a patent right) I have got about fifteen hundred barrels of meal manufactured of corn dryed therein, which was ſhip'd to Alexandria, Norfolk and New-York, and at theſe places much approved of, as ſuperior to meal made of corn dryed in the mode heretofore common. Neither colour or taſte is injured, as no ſmoke paſſes through it, or any portion ſubject to be burned, as in the old mode of drying; the proceſs is ſo contrived, that every grain receives an equal portion of heat, the work is as effectually done, tho' little fuel is conſumed comparatively with the old ſyſtem, and much labour is ſaved. On the whole, I can with confidence ſay that it requires but to examine one of theſe "DENEALE KILNS" at work, to convince of its being an improvement which muſt become extenſively beneficial to the community. Grain may be taken from the field, and immediately made fit to ſhip on the longeſt voyages. In ſouthern climes, it muſt be more ſpecially and generally uſeful, as thereby, and at ſmall expence, the fly, or weavel, ſo troubleſome and deſtructive, may be deſtroyed in embryo, immediately after harveſt.

JAMES SMITH.

Dumfries, 7 November, 1800.

Fairfax county to wit:

I do hereby certify that I was (with others) called on by Mr. James Deneale of Dumfries, to inſpect a Kiln conſtructed and contrived by him on a new plan, for drying of Indian corn and other grain, and after ſeeing this machine at work, obſerving the effect it had on the grain, and viewing the moddle, I am of opinion that Mr. James Deneale's Kiln is conſtructed on the beſt plan of any that I have ever yet ſeen, for theſe reaſons, that the grain is well and equally dried, moſt other kilns burn ſome grains and leave others undried; that the grain dryed in this kiln is not ſmoaked, that a much larger quantity may be dryed in a given time, and that the fuel and labour neceſſary, is not one half of what other kilns require: it is well known to every country the great advantage of kiln-drying grain, corn in particular cannot be ſhipped on long voyages without, and that inſect, ſo deſtructive called the fly, may be deſtroyed in the grain by kiln-drying. Given under my hand this 4th day of November, 1800.

GEORGE GILPIN.

ALEXANDRIA, *4th November*, 1800.

To all whom it may concern, I do hereby certify, that I have examined the model of Mr. James Deneale's Corn Kiln at Dumfries, and am fully ſatisfyed that it is the beſt invention that has ever come under my notice for drying of grain, it will not require half the labour or fuel which was neceſſary, on the plan formerly in uſe. I likewiſe inſpected ſeveral hundred barrels of meal at this port, made from corn dryed in ſaid kiln, and find it entirely free from being ſmoaked, which has heretofore injured the meal very much, when the grain was dryed on the plan formerly uſed.

DANIEL DOUGLASS,
Flour inſpector.

I, Iſaac M'Pherſon, of the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince William, (miller) Do hereby certify, that I have worked one of James Deneale's new invented Corn Kilns, and find that I can dry 500 or 600 buſhels of corn each day, and better than I ever ſaw corn dryed on any other kind of kilns: I am of opinion that one cord of wood will dry 2000 buſhels of grain. I further find, that wheat may be dryed immediately when taken from the field, which will fit it for ſhipping, and prevent the fly, or what is called the weavel from injuring the grain.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

November 4, 1800.

I, CLEON MOORE, *Notary Public in and for the Diſtrict of Alexandria, duly admitted and ſworn, do hereby certify, that* DANIEL DOUGLASS *is Inſpector of Flour for the Port of Alexandria; and that* ISAAC M'PHERSON *is a Miller, and has been for ſome years largely concerned in that buſineſs, at the Occoquan Mills:—that* GEORGE GILPIN *and* JAMES SMITH *are Gentlemen of reſpectability and reputed ſcientific abilities.*

Given under my hand, this 13th day of November, 1800.

CLEON MOORE.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On Monday Evening, November 17,
Will be preſented the Hiſtorical PLAY of

RICHARD the THIRD;
OR,
The Battle of Boſworth.

End of the Play A HORNPIPE by Mrs. STUART.

To which will be added the FARCE called,

All the World's a Stage;
OR,
THE BUTLER IN BUSKINS.

☞ TICKETS to be had at the Office of the Mirror, at the Office of the Times, at the book-ſtore of J. V. Thomas, and at the office of the Theatre.—Box, 6s. Pit, 4s. 6d.

*** Doors to be opened at a quarter paſt 5 o'clock, and the performance to begin at quarter paſt 6 preciſely.

†4† The Subſcribers are reſpectfully informed that the Subſcription Tickets will be left at the Book-ſtore of Mr. J. V. Thomas.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY next,
At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street*,

Whiſkey in tierces and barrels
Peach Brandy in barrels
French Brandy in pipes } On a credit of
Malaga Wine in pipes } 60 days.
Sugar in barrels
Soap in Boxes,
Hardware in lots.

Together with a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broad Cloths, Coatings, Half Thicks, Shawls Handkerchiefs, Worſted Hoſe, Chintzes, Calicoes, Stuffs, Checks, Iriſh Linens—Plain, Lappet, Sprig'd and Tambourd Muſlins, white and brown Threads, Humhums, White Rolls, black and white Patent Silk Hoſe, and a quantity of very large Role and Point Blankets, with a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE
November 15. Auctioneers.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY next,
at 10 o'clock will be ſold at the Vendues Store,

Sugar in hhds. and blls,

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Whiſkey in bbls.
Wine in quarter caſks,
Hardware in boxes,
Window Glaſs in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs, &c. &c.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

Half thicks, plains and kerſeys, negro eſtons, flannels and baizes, carpets and carpeting, Iriſh linens, checks, ſhawls and cotton handkerchiefs, India muſlins, book and jackonet muſlins, coat patterns, coloured threads, ſhirts, hats, umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for the benefit of the underwriters, one box of CLOTHS, viz:

T. I. 5 pieces ſuperfine broad cloth
10 ditto ſecond ditto
3 ditto doubled mill'd drab,

Damaged on board the ſhip Hazard, on her paſſage from Hull to Baltimore.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,
November 15.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

To the Editor of the Daily advertiser.

SIR,

The following picture of Switzerland, ... from the gentleman's Magazine, I have ... doubt, will be acceptable to your readers,

Translation of an original letter from an aged Clergyman in Switzerland, to his friend, dated

DEAR SIR, May 5, 1800.

I presume the letter I sent near... this time of the year, never reached you; ... contents were of little consequence. I trust ... ever, this may prove more fortunate, as ... must, no doubt, have felt anxious for your ... country, your relations, and acquaintance.— ... circumstances in which we are placed, ... from which we are not yet extricated, are ... truly critical and disastrous. Peace alone can ... bounds to our misfortunes, and release us ... from the dread of war calamities—We pray ... it most ardently.

My sister and I spent a very mournful win... I have been brought down to the brink ... the grave; whence, thank God! though ... very week, I am recovered; my memory ... and hearing are both impaired: in short, eve... thing justifies the melancholy apprehension, ... I shall not enjoy the happiness of seeing ... you again. Receive at all events, I conjure ... you, sir, my solemn assurance, that (whate...er ... the hour when the Almighty God may ... please to withdraw me from the world) I shal... never cease to retain the warmest sentiment of ... attachment I vowed to you in our earliest ... youth; nor shall my prayers to heaven for ... your welfare ever be suspended.

You must not expect news about our fron... tiers from me. No such intelligence is comm... unicated to us, but in garbled accounts from Paris.

I shall content myself, therefore, with in... forming you how we live, and what is precise... ly our present situation. Nobility and gentry, with their several titles of distinction, are no more. All are plain male and female citizens. We have now neither boroughs, towns, nor privileges attached to corporations; all are communes. Thus, we no longer say "the town of Lausanne," but "the commune of Lausanne;" and so on with the rest: we no longer say "a burgher of such or such a corpo... ration," but "a co-proprietor, or partner in common estates." Nay, it seems highly probable that these same common estates will shortly be forbidden by imports, to borrow, and with very great difficulty procure money at 5 per cent interest; but this they are compelled to preserve appearances.

The Leman canton, once called the Pays de Vaud, is still very fortunate, when compared with East Switzerland, and the Vallois, which are the chief theatres of war.

All Upper Valois, especially has been ruined: hamlets were burnt and houses destroyed for seven leagues round, to such a degree that not only collections were obliged to be made throughout the other parts of Helvetia to relieve the ravaged cantons, but they had also to undertake the voluntary maintenance of several thousand orphans from those places and a free tax in their favor of one in every thousand on all kinds of property. Add to this the comings and goings of French troops, for whom the country was forced generally to provide. I am persuaded that Lausanne, for instance, since the beginning of the year 1798 has quartered more than 200,000. Our borough not happening to be in the way of their march, suffered less in this respect than others. When the artillery and ammunition chests entered Switzerland, it cost the little village of Cugnet-voilens 18 louis in breakfasts for the men and horses. The roads this way are destroyed, and the villages plunged in debt,— Hay rose to such a price that they paid 50 batz the quintal or hundred weight, for forage for the French, of whom there were 170 at Nand, before New-year's day; and then 80 light artillery, till towards the end of March. Nand preferred lodging the men he had to feed, at the inn at 10 batz a day each; the town furnished hay for provende. In my village we have only to maintain one column of Vaudese on their passage and return, and two detachments of artillery-drivers, horses and men for one day. Although they averred they had received no pay for 13 months, they behaved extremely well. The imposts, to which we had been wholly accustomed, are burthensome and innumerable. Salt is one batz in the pound dearer. All paper is stamped. The duties on gold watches and saddle horses are 2 louis each. Coach horses are as high as five louis for four, saddled hackneys ten pounds, and hackney coach horses as much as 10 batz per head. Testamentary and intestate successions, sales, &c. &c. The quantity of this kind of taxes is so enormous, that I shall waste no more time in specifying them. In short, we have paid four in every thousand on all property, whether lands or funds. Yet the nation is so settled, that on disbanding the troops before winter, it could not furnish the daily due them for four or five months service. We are assured that even the public functionaries are unpaid. It is very certain, at least, that the ministers of religion have received nothing from the 30th September, and 30th October, 1799. At mid-summer next, about 500l. in cash, together with 30 sacks of wheat, and 20 casks of oats, will be owing me. I have a curate for my parish so long only as I can continue to pay him regularly out of my own pocket. Things cannot long go on in this manner; and I hope that a petition I addressed to the chief constituted authorities, to obtain part payment of my duties, will not be presented in vain.

The councils of the towns and communes who, besides the regulation of public estates, were charged with the superintendance of the police, are abolished. In every district, at present, there is a municipality to direct the police, &c. It is nominated not only by freeholders, but by non-freeholders too, who are resident on the spot, and have completed their twentieth year. Only clergymen, reputed and convicted rogues, and bankrupts are excluded from these and all similar assemblies. Could you but behold how elections are carried on, you would heartily pity us. Here it is a party business, there an ale house job. In our country communes, no body will undertake subordinate offices. The administration has the care of the public estates. It is chosen by the co proprietors, or freeholders, who have completed their twentieth year.

But every year a stated number of members of the municipality and administration must go out of office by lot.— Such is the regulation; but I think this a serious evil, buecause thus the most efficient men are kept out of administration, and those who might be servicable have not sufficient time to perfect themselves in their duties.

Notwithstanding the wish of all parties for peace I doubt whether we shall enjoy that blessing for a great while yet either, abroad or at home.

So long as the offensive and defensive treaty with France exists in full force, we shall be involved in all her wars, without deriving any other advantage from the compact than the honor of serving La Grande Nation! an honor, most assuredly, that ill compensates the tranquility we have lost.

Neither can we enjoy peace among ourselves, from the heart burnings and cabals which will annually take place at elections for the chief department. People may harangue as much as they please about our sovereign and free nation; I have no bjection to grant the fact; but when I consider what we lost; what the sacrifice cost us; and still more, what we yet apprehend; I more than suspect we are little benefited by the result. We wear the badge and livery of freedom.— True! even ministers alcend the pulpit with national cockades. This compliance was indispensible, unless they chose to incur the animadversions denounced by by law against such as would not display the above mentioned symbol.

This fashion, however, is gradually going our. Once a person could not go from one district to another without a passport from the deputy prefect; this cost three batz. So that the inhabitants of the little village of Essert, a half league from Orbe, could not go there to mill or market, without a permit, which they were obliged to fetch from Yoerdun, a league and half at least from Essert aforesaid.

The communes growing tired of the expence of a guard of 4 men to enforce the shewing of permits, the injunction fell to the ground. Still it would be very difficult to emigrate from Helvetia, on account of the various documents required.

The quantity of requisitions and charges heaped upon the communes, is incredible; there is no end of them. At one time, we must send to Pontarlier for corn and hay; at another time, we must furnish carts and waggons for the wounded soldiers. Now, again, we must deliver up carriages and horses, which they either detain for months, or return in an unserviceable condition. In a word, they dispose of us and our effects as of the mere kitchen stuff in their gardens.

It is said that from 15 to 20,000 men will be quartered in the Pays de Vaud. The district of Orbe was apprized on Sunday that 120 hussars were at Nand, and hay was fought every where for their horses. They came yesterday; but it does not seem likely that they will make any great stay.

The young women and young maidens dare not go to market but in large companies. This precaution becomes absolutely necessary; for three of this place escaped violation by a kind of miracle only. One is since dead of the consequence of the fright, and the two others were dangerously ill.

These fellows entertain such loose notions with regard to women, that they marry without the intervention of either priest or lawyer. The most decent among them walk thrice round the tree of liberty with their pretended wives; and this ceremony constitutes a formal republican marriage. Such a one took place at Yoerdun between a French soldier and a damsel of this district. These marriages last about as long as those of the feathered tribe; *a whole spring* at farthest.

The Pays de Vaud must needs have been richer than was generally imagined, since it is not yet quite exhausted. It bids fair, however, to be soon, unless Providence takes us quickly under its protection.

The constitution, against which the comonality exclaim, as well as the legislative body and senate, has rendered the profession of gospel-ministry irksome and nugatory. We are simply predicants. None will henceforth, engage in this vocation; and religion must of course decline for want of ministers to expound its doctrines. We have now no consistory to guard the public morals. The sabbath is profaned; and the people travel, nay they even hunt, on sacrament days. Morals, and "the decent charities of life," decay, for the want of laws to check licentiousness, and magistrates to enforce discipline. The pure blood of of the Swiss becomes contaminated. In Vallois, a cutaneous disorder gains ground considerably, of so malignant a nature that it baffles every external and internal application. I forbear to discant upon secret maladies, which, they say, have grown very ripe wherever the French troops resided.— and to these a mental contagion, by principles theoretically and practically propogated; namely, irreligion. The troops perform no visible acts of devotion, and deride those who retain them. Robberies multiply a pace; as do likewise bankruptcies and litigations, the fruitful sources of all kinds of knavery. The number of poor increases in a most astonishing manner: some sink into indigence through their own mismanagement; and others for want of work, as nobody employs more than than they can possibly do without. There is no gibbet in the whole country, to overawe the dissolute, except at Lausanne; and that has never been used since the revolution. Liberty has degenerated into the vilest anarchy. To complete our wretchedness, these districts are sorely visited with an epedmic disease that carries many off. Such as recover gain ground very slowly and with great difficulty. Some became deaf or blind, some have had their intellects deranged, or have lost the use of their limbs. Opinions vary from village to village. Every hamlet, family, and household, has its seperate and eternal squables. The father bears one way, the children another; whilst even the latter cannot agree. The evil has moreover spread to our chief governing authorities, between whom very little harmony exists, with full as little good will among the members of each towards one another.

The fortunes of the lords of the manor, which appeared most flourishing & sound, are annihilated. They were despoiled of all honorary and sterling rights, partly with, partly without, indemnification— to wit, the great and small tithes, which were appraised at a very low rate, and of which they now receive neither principal nor interest. The landlords, who formerly paid nothing, are now forced to pay four in every thousand of their income, without reckoning the other multitudinous taxes laid upon them. The merchants complain they can no longer sell their goods; the master workmen and heads of manufactories sit with their arms folded, or saunter about public houses for want of custom. In short, though we be not yet ruined, the crisis is visibly accelerating.

The husbandmen made but a miserable harvest. Little corn is sold, and that little does not pay its keep. None but physicians, attorneys and apothecaries thrive here. Very little gold is in circulation here; silver specie is not quite so scarce; and small change is pretty plentiful. Yet provisions are very dear. A bushel of wheat, weighing between 11 and 20lbs. costs 30 batz. Wine sells 10 louis the pipe, wholesale; it was still dearer immediately after vintage; but such a glut of Burgundy came on, that our own wines lay in a great measure on the vintner's hands.

A more prolix detail might possibly weary you; and, indeed, I myself find it very troublesome to write much at a time. This long letter kept me nearly four days; I here end it this 8th of May. Adieu!

From the Augusta Herald.

THE attention of the community has been recently excited, by the circulation of "A letter from Alexander Hamilton, concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, esq. President of the United States." From the known and acknowledged talents of Mr. Hamilton, it might be deemed presumption in us to hazard any observations on the merits of this publication, which is evidently the result of deliberation; but we cannot forbear to remark, that with all the candour which the writer affects, the letter is clearly the production of a *disappointed* man.

The politics of Mr. Adams are highly disapproved of, and freely censured, by Mr. Hamilton—we are not, however, fully persuaded of the truth of the consequence which he wishes to deduce, *that they are therefore erroneous.* The President has certainly the fallibility attached to the human condition, but that Mr. Hamilton is more perfect, is not yet ascertained, and few, we believe *very few* will hesitate to pronounce Mr. Adams his equal in moral rectitude, and much his superior as a statesman.

In the critical situation in which our country has been placed, the duties of the executive office, have been peculiarly arduous; nor was it within the calculation of probable events, that every measure should meet with universal approbation; but while the enemies of the government held themselves in readiness to condemn *indiscriminately* every proceeding—we do not perceive the propriety of a similar conduct on the part of the friends of the government, towards every measure that does not perfectly accord with their own views and wishes. This conduct, so far from being prudent, we think approaches very near the extreme of absurdity; and an attempt to persuade people of the unfitness of the chief magistrate of the Union, for the office he holds, is but a poor proof of a desire to inspire confidence in the constituted authorities of the country.

Mr. Hamilton indeed tells us that "it will be his endeavour to regulate his communication, in such a manner, as will not be likely to deprive Mr. Adams of a single vote"—and that it is his wish to confine it within narrow limits. Yet he publishes it a very short time *before* the election of president, and in such a manner that it may obtain pretty general circulation, and extracts from it, find way to many, and almost every newspaper in the United States previous to that election.

Whether these circumstances are not in some degree at variance with his declaration, will be a subject of consideration for his readers. But that the letter will not in fact occasion the loss of a vote to Mr. Adams we seriously believe, nor can we suspend the opinion that the writer of the letter will be more injured by it, than the object intended to be affected.

Mr. Hamilton, whose military talents and propensities are well known, no doubt thought the measures of the President too temporising—he too, we believe, was among the first, after the misunderstanding between this country and France commenced, to strenuously urge the raising, "with the utmost vigilance, a considerable army," nay we believe he went so far as to say, it "would argue treachery or incapicity in our councils," if this measure, recommended by himself, was not adopted.

Mr. Adams, it is well known, did not accede to this opinion, with the enthusiasm wished for by some military gentlemen, and this added to the circumstance noticed by Mr. Hamilton, respecting his rank, and his not being promoted to the chief command, leave a strong impression, that disappointment was more operative than patriotism on his mind, in his late transaction.—Were the President to scrutinize the character and conduct of Mr. Hamilton with the minuteness, that he has done that of Mr. Adams, it is within the limits of possibility that he would be excuseable for supposing him as unfit for the chief command, as he supposes Mr. Adams for the executive office.

We believe the President on all occasions pursued that line of conduct which he considered most for the true interests of his country—nor have we a doubt that his politics are far more correct than that of his opposers; and the self sufficiency with which he is accused, may, doubtless in a great measure be attributed to an undue opposition to the measures which he had resolved on and his determination not to suffer the administration in his hands, to be controuled by any party whatever. It might be asked whether Mr. Adams, who was himself responsible for his conduct, was to be guided by the impulses of his own mind, under a conscientious endeavour to decide for the best—or by the wishes of Mr. Hamilton, or any other person, the propriety of which was not obvious to him.

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The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

To the Editor of the Daily advertiser.

SIR,

The following picture of Switzerland, compiled from the gentleman's Magazine, I have no doubt, will be acceptable to your readers,

Translation of an original letter from an aged Clergyman in Switzerland, to his friend, dated

DEAR SIR, May 5, 1800.

I presume the letter I sent near- this time of the year, never reached you; contents were of little consequence. I trust however, this may prove more fortunate, as must, no doubt, have felt anxious for your country, your relations, and acquaintance.—circumstances in which we are placed, from which we are not yet extricated, are truly critical and disastrous. Peace alone can set bounds to our misfortunes, and release us from the dread of war calamities—We pray for it most ardently.

My sister and I spent a very mournful winter. I have been brought down to the brink of the grave; whence, thank God! though still very weak, I am recovered; my memory and hearing are both impaired: in short, every thing justifies the melancholy apprehension, that I shall not enjoy the happiness of seeing you again. Receive at all events, I conjure you, sir, my solemn assurance, that (whatever be the hour when the Almighty God may please to withdraw me from the world) I shall never cease to retain the warmest sentiment of attachment I vowed to you in our earliest youth; nor shall my prayers to heaven for your welfare ever be suspended.

You must not expect news about our frontiers from me. No such intelligence is communicated to us, but in garbled accounts from Paris.

I shall content myself, therefore, with informing you how we live, and what is precisely our present situation. Nobility and gentry, with their several titles of distinction, are no more. All are plain male and female citizens. We have now neither boroughs, towns, nor privileges attached to corporations; all are communes. Thus, we no longer say "the town of Lausanne," but "the commune of Lausanne;" and so on with the rest: we no longer say "a burgher of such or such a corporation," but "a co-proprietor, or partner in common estates." Nay, it seems highly probable that these same common estates will shortly be forbidden by imports, to borrow, and with very great difficulty procure money at 5 per cent interest; but this they are compelled to preserve appearances.

The Leman canton, once called the Pays de Vaud, is still very fortunate, when compared with East Switzerland, and the Vallois, which are the chief theatres of war.

All Upper Valois, especially has been ruined: hamlets were burnt and houses destroyed for seven leagues round, to such a degree that not only collections were obliged to be made through out the other parts of Helvetia to relieve the ravaged cantons, but they had also to undertake the voluntary maintenance of several thousand orphans from those places and to levy a tax in their favor of one in every thousand on all kinds of property. Add to this the comings and goings of French troops, for whom the country was forced generally to provide. I am persuaded that Lausanne, for instance, since the beginning of the year 1798 has quartered more than 200,000. Our borough not happening to lie in the way of their march, suffered less in this respect than others. When the artillery and ammunition chests entered Switzerland, it cost the little village of Longeraille 18 louis in breakfasts for the men and horses. The roads this way are destroyed, and the villages plunged in debt,—hay rose to such a price that they paid 50 batz the quintal or hundred weight, for forage for the French, of whom there were 170 at once, before New-year's day; and then 80 eight artillery, till towards the end of March. Soldiers preferred lodging the men he had to feed, at the inn at 10 batz a day each; the town furnished hay for provende. In my village we have only to maintain one column of Vaudese on their passage and return, and two detachments of artillery-drivers, horses and men for one day. Although they averred they had received no pay for 13 months, they behaved extremely well. The imposts, to which we had been wholly accustomed, are burthersome and innumerable. Salt is one batz in the pound dearer. All paper is stamped. The duties on gold watches and saddle horses are all vis each. Coach horses are as high as five louis for four, saddled hackneys four pounds, and hackney coach horses as much as six, per head. Testamentary and intestate successions, sales, &c. &c. The quantity of this kind of taxes is so enormous, that I shall waste no more time in specifying them. In short, we have paid four in every thousand on all property, whether lands or funds. Yet the nation is so settled, that on disbanding the troops before winter, it could not furnish those who drew them for four or five months service. We are assured that even the public functionaries are unpaid. It is very certain, at least, that the ministers of religion have received nothing from the 30th September, and 30th October, 1799. At midsummer next, about 500l. in cash, together with 30 sacks of wheat, and 20 casks of oats, will be owing me. I have a curate for my parish so long only as I can continue to pay him regularly out of my own pocket. Things cannot long go on in this manner; and I hope that a petition I addressed to the chief constituted authorities, to obtain part payment of my duties, will not be presented in vain.

The councils of the towns and communes who, besides the regulation of public estates, were charged with the superintendance of the police, are abolished. In every district, at present, there is a municipality to direct the police, &c. It is nominated not only by freeholders, but by non-freeholders too, who are resident on the spot, and have completed their twentieth year. Only clergymen, reputed and convicted rogues, and bankrupts are excluded from these and all similar assemblies. Could you but behold how elections are carried on, you would heartily pity us. Here it is a party business, there an ale house job. In our country communes, no body will undertake subordinate offices. The administration has the care of the public estates. It is chosen by the co proprietors, or freeholders, who have completed their twentieth year.

But every year a stated number of members of the municipality and administration must go out of office by lot.—Such is the regulation; but I think this a serious evil, because thus the most efficient men are kept out of administration, and those who might be servicable have not sufficient time to perfect themselves in their duties.

Notwithstanding the wish of all parties for peace I doubt whether we shall enjoy that blessing for a great while yet either, abroad or at home.

So long as the offensive and defensive treaty with France exists in full force, we shall be involved in all her wars, without deriving any other advantage from the compact than the honor of serving La Grande Nation! an honor, most assuredly, that ill compensates the tranquility we have lost.

Neither can we enjoy peace among ourselves, from the heart burnings and cabals which will annually take place at elections for the chief department. People may harangue as much as they please about our sovereign and free nation; I have no objection to grant the fact; but when I consider what we lost; what the sacrifice cost us; and still more, what we yet apprehend; I more than suspect we are little benefited by the result. We wear the badge and livery of freedom.—True! even ministers ascend the pulpit with national cockades. This compliance was indispensible, unless they chose to incur the animadversions denounced by by law against such as would not display the above mentioned symbol.

This fashion, however, is gradually going our. Once a person could not go from one district to another without a passport from the deputy prefect; this cost three batz. So that the inhabitants of the little village of Essert, a half league from Orbe, could not go there to mill or market, without a permit, which they were obliged to fetch from Yoerdun, a league and half at least from Essert aforesaid.

The communes growing tired of the expence of a guard of 4 men to enforce the shewing of permits, the injunction fell to the ground. Still it would be very difficult to emigrate from Helvetia, on account of the various documents required.

The quantity of requisitions and charges heaped upon the communes, is incredible; there is no end of them. At one time, we must send to Pontarlier for corn and hay; at another time, we must furnish carts and waggons for the wounded soldiers. Now, again, we must deliver up carriages and horses, which they either detain for months, or return in an unserviceable condition. In a word, they dispote of us and our effects as of the mere kitchen stuff in their gardens.

It is said that from 15 to 20,000 men will be quartered in the Pays de Vaud. The district of Orbe was apprized on Sunday that 120 hussars were at Nand, and hay was sought every where for their horses. They came yesterday; but it does not seem likely that they will make any great stay.

The young women and young maidens dare not go to market but in large companies. This precaution becomes absolutely necessary; for three of this place escaped violation by a kind of miracle only. One is since dead of the consequence of the fright, and the two others were dangerously ill.

These fellows entertain such loose notions with regard to women, that they marry without the intervention of either priest or lawyer. The most decent among them walk thrice round the tree of liberty with their pretended wives; and this ceremony constitutes a formal republican marriage. Such a one took place at Yoerdun between a French soldier and a damsel of this district. These marriages last about as long as those of the feathered tribe; *a whole spring* at farthest.

The Pays de Vaud must needs have been richer than was generally imagined, since it is not yet quite exhausted. It bids fair, however, to be soon, unless Providence takes us quickly under its protection.

The constitution, against which the comonality exclaim, as well as the legislative body and senate, has rendered the profession of gospel-ministry irksome and nugatory. We are simply predicants. None will henceforth, engage in this vocation; and religion must of course decline for want of ministers to expound its doctrines. We have now no consistory to guard the public morals. The sabbath is profaned; and the people travel, nay they even hunt, on sacrament days. Morals, and "the decent charities of life," decay, for the want of laws to check licentiousness, and magistrates to enforce discipline. The pure blood of of the Swiss becomes contaminated. In Vallois, a cutaneous disorder gains ground considerably, of so malignant a nature that it baffles every external and internal application. I forbear to discant upon secret maladies, which, they say, have grown very ripe wherever the French troops resided.—and to these a mental contagion, by principles theoretically and practically propogated; namely, irreligion. The troops perform no visible acts of devotion, and deride those who retain them. Robberies multiply a pace; as do likewise bankruptcies and litigations, the fruitful sources of all kinds of knavery. The number of poor increases in a most astonishing manner: some sink into indigence through their own mismanagement; and others for want of work, as nobody employs more than than they can possibly do without. There is no gibbet in the whole country, to overawe the dissolute, except at Lausanne; and that has never been used since the revolution. Liberty has degenerated into the vilest anarchy. To complete our wretchedness, these districts are sorely visited with an epedmic disease that carries many off. Such as recover gain ground very slowly and with great difficulty. Some became deaf or blind, some have had their intellects deranged, or have lost the use of their limbs. Opinions vary from village to village. Every hamlet, family, and household, has its seperate and eternal squables. The father bears one way, the children another; whilst even the latter cannot agree. The evil has moreover spread to our chief governing authorities, between whom very little harmony exists, with full as little good will among the members of each towards one another.

The fortunes of the lords of the manor, which appeared most flourishing & sound, are annihilated. They were despoiled of all honorary and sterling rights, partly with, partly without, indemnification—to wit, the great and small tithes, which were appraised at a very low rate, and of which they now receive neither principal nor interest. The landlords, who formerly paid nothing, are now forced to pay four in every thousand of their income, without reckoning the other multitudinous taxes laid upon them. The merchants complain they can no longer sell their goods; the master workmen and heads of manufactories sit with their arms folded, or saunter about public houses for want of custom. In short, though we be not yet ruined, the crisis is visibly accelerating.

The husbandmen made but a miserable harvest. Little corn is sold, and that little does not pay its keep. None but physicians, attorneys and apothecaries thrive here. Very little gold is in circulation here: silver specie is not quite so scarce; and small change is pretty plentiful. Yet provisions are very dear. A bushel of wheat, weighing between 11 and 20lbs. costs 30 batz. Wine sells 10 louis the pipe, wholesale; it was still dearer immediately after vintage; but such a glut of Burgundy came on, that our own wines lay in a great measure on the vintner's hands.

A more prolix detail might possibly weary you; and, indeed, I myself find it very troublesome to write much at a time. This long letter kept me nearly four days; I here end it this 8th of May. Adieu!

From the Augusta Herald.

THE attention of the community has been recently excited, by the circulation of "A letter from Alexander Hamilton, concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, esq. President of the United States." From the known and acknowledged talents of Mr. Hamilton, it might be deemed presumption in us to hazard any observations on the merits of this publication, which is evidently the result of deliberation; but we cannot forbear to remark, that with all the candour which the writer affects, the letter is clearly the production of a *disappointed* man.

The politics of Mr. Adams are highly disapproved of, and freely censured, by Mr. Hamilton—we are not, however, fully persuaded of the truth of the consequence which he wishes to deduce, *that they are therefore erroneous.* The President has certainly the fallibility attached to the human condition, but that Mr. Hamilton is more perfect, is not yet ascertained, and few, we believe *very few will* hesitate to pronounce Mr. Adams his equal in moral rectitude, and much his superior as a statesman.

In the critical situation in which our country has been placed, the duties of the executive office, have been peculiarly arduous; nor was it within the calculation of probable events, that every measure should meet with universal approbation; but while the enemies of the government held themselves in readiness to condemn *indiscriminately* every proceeding—we do not perceive the propriety of a similar conduct on the part of the friends of the government, towards every measure that does not perfectly accord with their own views and wishes. This conduct, so far from being prudent, we think approaches very near the extreme of absurdity; and an attempt to persuade people of the unfitness of the chief magistrate of the Union, for the office he holds, is but a poor proof of a desire to inspire confidence in the constituted authorities of the country.

Mr. Hamilton indeed tells us that "it will be his endeavour to regulate his communication, in such a manner, as will not be likely to deprive Mr. Adams of a single vote"—and that it is his wish to confine it within narrow limits. Yet he publishes it a very short time *before* the election of president, and in such a manner that it may obtain pretty general circulation, and extracts from it, find way to many, and almost every newspaper in the United States previous to that election.

Whether these circumstances are not in some degree at variance with his declaration, will be a subject of consideration for his readers. But that the letter will not in fact occasion the loss of a vote to Mr. Adams we seriously believe, nor can we suspend the opinion that the writer of the letter will be more injured by it, than the object intended to be affected.

Mr. Hamilton, whose military talents and propensities are well known, no doubt thought the measures of the President too temporising—he too, we believe, was among the first, after the misunderstanding between this country and France commenced, to strenuously urge the raising, "with the utmost vigilance, a considerable army," nay we believe he went so far as to say, it "would argue treachery or incapicity in our councils," if this measure, recommended by himself, was not adopted.

Mr. Adams, it is well known, did not accede to this opinion, with the enthusiasm wished for by some military gentlemen, and this added to the circumstance noticed by Mr. Hamilton, respecting his rank, and his not being promoted to the chief command, leave a strong impression, that disappointment was more operative than patriotism on his mind, in his late transaction.—Were the President to scrutinize the character and conduct of Mr. Hamilton with the minuteness, that he has done that of Mr. Adams, it is within the limits of possibility that he would be excuseable for supposing him as unfit for the chief command, as he supposes Mr. Adams for the executive office.

We believe the President on all occasions pursued that line of conduct which he considered most for the true interests of his country—nor have we a doubt that his politics are far more correct than that of his opposers; and the self sufficiency with which he is accused, may, doubtless in a great measure be attributed to an undue opposition to the measures which he had resolved on and his determination not to suffer the administration in his hands, to be controuled by any party whatever. It might be asked whether Mr. Adams, who was himself responsible for his conduct, was to be guided by the impulses of his own mind, under a conscientious endeavour to decide for the best—or by the wishes of Mr. Hamilton, or any other person, the propriety of which was not obvious to him.

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embaſſy, probably originated moſt of the coolneſs between the Preſident and Mr. Hamilton, and ſome heads of departments; it was reſolved on at a time when two parties in the United States were urging different extremes, neither of which met the Preſident's ſanction, and while a declaration of war againſt France was ſtrenuouſly urged—this object was effectually defeated by the nomination, and ſome of thoſe unfriendly to this proceeding, took meaſures, and went lengths in their oppoſition, not altogether warrantable towards him who was perſonally reſponſible for the tranſaction, and conſtitutionally authoriſed to perſist in it: and this much may certainly be ſaid in favor of it, that it was conformable to the neutral ſyſtem adopted by the Preſident's illuſtrious predeceſſor, and which has received general approbation.

The letter to Tench Coxe is another ſubject of cenſure, and the Preſident is condemned for giving "the ſanction of his opinion" to the operation of Britiſh influence here—this opinion was however neither publicly or officially communicated—it diſcovered indeed a jealouſy of foreign influence invading our councils, and a wiſh to preſerve them pure—but the opinion was expreſſed in a private and confidential correſpondence, to a man who has ſince proved himſelf unworthy of being truſted.

The pardon of Fries, and others concerned in the Pennſylvania inſurrection, is another ſubject of cenſure from Mr. Hamilton—many other perſons were of opinion the offenders in this inſtance merited capital puniſhment—but the apparent condition of thoſe convicted, and the petition of three thouſand perſons in their behalf, induced a belief in the Preſident, that at the exerciſe of clemency, and the extenſion of mercy, would have a more favourable effect than a rigid adherence to the ſtern decrees of inflexible juſtice.

The preſident was conſtitutionally authoriſed to decide on this ſubject, and his deciſion was neceſſarily to be made according to his own diſcretion, nor do we think much applauſe due to a public condemnation of the lawful exerciſe of that amiable attribute of the executive which in compliance with the wiſhes of many citizens preſerved the life of a fellow mortal.

Much therefore as we reſpect the ſplendid talents of Mr. Hamilton and hazardous as it may be to differ from him, we cannot but ſuppoſe him as liable to err, as the Preſident, and we think his publication imprudent and ill-timed—if it was intended to divide the opinions of the friends of the government, and alienate their affections from Mr. Adams, the object was far from being commendable—if this was not intended, the object is beyond our comprehenſion.

Mr. Hamilton inſinuates, that few and feeble are the inducements to accept a place in our adminiſtration, and that the moſt faithful diſcharge of duty in a public officer, will ſeldom ſecure conſideration and fame, "of a large harveſt of obloquy he is ſure," and he ſeems reſolved to prove his poſition by the obloquy he attempts to attach to the higheſt officer of our government. With all the efforts however to prove Mr. Adams unfit for the office he holds, it would not we think be eaſy to find a ſucceſſor, poſſeſſing all his qualifications, with fewer weakneſſes, and leſs inconſiſtency of character.

We learn that a gentleman from the Northward is now attending the Legiſlature for the purpoſe of drawing from the treaſury two hundred thouſand dollars of the payment made by the purchaſers of weſtern territory. Individuals appear to thing this money of ſome conſequence, though the ſtate diſregards it.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 26.

The report mentioned ſome days ago, ſtating, that the French white inhabitants in St. Domingo had been ordered off by the blacks, we believe without any authentic foundation. The report is thought to have originated from this circumſtance:—A veſſel arrived ſome time ago from Dieppe in France, with a number of planters on board, principally of the Southern part of the iſland, who had been the creatures of the infamous Jacobin Gen. Rigaud. The government of St. Domingo, fearful of renewing the ſcenes of blood and deſolation from which they have lately been relieved, would not permit the diſorganizers to land. It was expected that they would ſteer for the *hoſpitable* ſhores of America.

We are this day furniſhed, in part, with the election for electors throughout Rhode-Iſland. We rejoice in the ſignal refutation which is here given to the various miſrepreſentations of the Aurora on this ſubject. The returns for fourteen towns, including the two moſt populous in the ſtate, yield a majority of upwards of four hundred to the federal candidates. This majority cannot poſſibly be counterbalanced by the remaining amount of votes: ſo that Rhode-Iſland, accuſed of political apoſtacy, contributes her whole ray to irradiate the hemiſphere of our country.

ALEXANDRIA, DECEMBER 2.

From a New York paper of November 27.

Extract of a letter from the City of Waſhington, dated the 18th November.

"We have this morning received the reſult of the elections in nine diſtricts of this ſtate [Maryland] for preſidential electors. Four are for Jefferſon and five for Adams and Pinckney; and the remaining diſtrict on the eaſtern ſhore, it is expected, will add another vote to the federal ſide. *South Carolina is every man for Adams and Pinckney.* And you will be no leſs agreeably ſurpriſed to learn, that in *North Carolina* they allow us this morning *four electors.* Georgia we give up. Pennſylvania is wholly out of the queſtion.

The account then ſtands thus:

	Adams & Pinck.	*Jeff. & Burr.*
5 Eaſtern ſtates,	39	
New York,		12
N. Jerſey & Del.	10	
Maryland,	5	5
Virginia,		21
The Carolinas,	12	8
Geo. Ten. & Ken.		12
	66	58

Four years longer, therefore, the government, the laws, the religion and happineſs of our country *are ſafe.* Bleſſed be the over-ruling Providence of God."

The adjuſtment of matters with France, ſo highly intereſting to the welfare and happineſs of the people in the United States, adds new luſtre to the real character of Mr. Adams. Whatever charges diſappointed ambition, or ſelf-gratification may urge againſt the Preſident, one thing is abundantly evident—that by firmneſs and perſeverance he has *completed* the peace and harmony of the Union, both againſt the machinations of monarchy and the unceaſing falſehoods of Jacobiniſm. Ever ſince the year '94, to the preſent time, has the violence of party urged the *propriety* and *neceſſity* of war—at one time with England, at another, with France.

The great and good Waſhington, in his day, oppoſed the ſyſtem, and Adams, his ſucceſſor and imitator, has purſued the plan. People of America, behold the event of his wiſdom and his virtue—— Peace—*Univerſal Peace* now bleſſes your land! [*Trent. Fed.*]

FACTION.

Diverſity of opinion is the natural offſpring of Republican governments.—— Where all men are equally licenſed to think, few will abſtain from the privilege; and, it may be added, as few will exerciſe it with candor. The colourings which the habits and prejudices of different men give to the ſame ſubjects, are as variegated as the medium thro' which they are viewed.

Although a perfect unanimity, even if attainable, would not always be deſirable, yet diviſion, when it ſplits into factions, cannot but be conſidered as a grievous curſe to a country. It paſſies every generous purpoſe of a nation. By a progreſs almoſt imperceptible, it eats away public confidence, which is the Corinthian pillar of all rational governments. It weakens the energies of individual enterprize. It o'erleaps the threſhold of domeſtic life, and inveſts our hearths and fire-ſides with calamity. It levels the parent and child. In fact, it bears down all the moſt valuable incloſures of public peace, and private comfort.

Extract of a letter from col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to col. Hoomes, Virginia, dated Columbia, November 11, 1800.

"The Federaliſts in Charleſton have made extraordinary exertions lately in favour of general Pinckney, and have turned their views to every part of the ſtate. Major Butler and his two colleagues (becauſe they are republicans) have *by a manœuvre*, been ſhut out: The change is not ſo alarming as to numbers, but I think there will be a want of *nerve* to reſiſt the pretenſions of gen. Pinckney; Mr. Jefferſon will have every vote here, but there is great danger that gen. Pinckney will alſo.

Extract of a letter from Charlotte, N. C. to a gentleman in Raleigh, dated November 3.

"I have lately travelled through South Carolina, and from all the information I can recollect, it is more than probable Mr. Jefferſon will not get a vote in that ſtate. The few republican members with whom I have converſed, ſay they will ſupport the ticket of general Pinckney and Mr. Jefferſon; but I am pretty confident ſuch a vote will not prevail, as two thirds of the general aſſembly are compoſed of federal members."

From a Harriſburg paper, of Nov. 24.

EARTHQUAKE.

On Thurſday morning laſt, the 20th of November inſtant, two ſhocks of an earthquake were ſenſibly felt by the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood. The firſt took place about 15 minutes before 5 o'clock, and laſted about 40 ſeconds; in ſome houſes, the effects were more perceivable than in others—the knockers on ſome of the doors, rapped as though they were moved by hands, and in one dwelling, a ſet of china was ſhaken from a table and broke to pieces. The fright occaſioned many of the inhabitants to riſe from their beds.

The ſecond ſhock took place 5 minutes after 5 o'clock, and laſted about half a minute; it was not ſo ſevere as the other, but was alſo very ſenſibly felt in almoſt every dwelling. In both inſtances, a rumbling noiſe, accompanied the trembling of the earth.

PITTSBUAGH, NOVEMBER 21.

By the report of the Commanding Officer at Fort Maſſac, (near the mouth of the Ohio) there paſſed that place from the 1ſt of June to the 31ſt of Aug 1800, inclusive, EIGHTY NINE BOATS of various deſcriptions, from Kentucky, Tenneſſee, the North Weſtern territory, and the Weſtern parts of Virginia and Pennſylvania, deſtined for the Natches, New Orleans, and other ports on the Miſſiſippi. The cargoes of theſe boats conſiſted of the following particulars:

2,675 barrels flour, 27 barrels gin, 26 barrels of nails, 182 coils cordage, 2 ſugar rollers, 3 hogſheads oil, 30 bales blankets, 11 ſaddles and bridles, 4 tons logwood, 1 barrel wine, 4 hogſheads molaſſes, 10 barrels taffia, 15 pair boot legs, 205 buſhels corn, 1,011 yards country linen, 4,200 weight bar iron, 11,20 weight caſtings, 4 barrels brandy, 9 barrels peach brandy, 496 barrels whiſkey, 83 barrels beer, 7 barrels ſugar, 6 barrels indian meal, 121 packs peltry, 7 barrels coffee, 300 pounds loaf ſugar. 1000 buſhels lime, 18 rifle guns, 20 boxes ſhot, 18,350 pounds bacon, 9 barrels tar, 28,105 weight lead, 22 faggots nail rods, 900 pounds gun-powder, 133 hogſheads tobacco, 8 kegs tobacco, 1 cheſt carpenter's tools, 3 boxes candles, 1 box glaſs, 406 barrels ſalt, 4 waggons, 3 grind ſtones, 3 mill ſtones, 11,586 pounds cotton, 34 head black cattle, 7 head ſheep, 20 horſes, 7,600 dollars in dry goods, 75 women and children, (white and black,) 401 white men, 75 black men.

Fairfax, ſſ. November Term, 1800.

Joſeph Mandeville and Robert Brown Jameſſon, lately trading under the firm of Mandeville and Jameſſon, Compl's AGAINST John Skyren, John Gadſby, and Edward Ruſſell, Def'ts } In Chancery.

THE Defendant, John Skyren not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the ſaid complainants, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of March term next, and anſwer the bill of the complainants; and that the ſaid defendants John Skyren and Edward Ruſſell, do not pay, convey away or ſecrete the debts by them or either of them owing to, or effects in their hands belonging to, the ſaid Defendant John Skyren, until the further order and decree of this Court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in one of the newſpapers printed in Alexandria, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy.

Teſt,

C. DENEALE, C. C.

December 2.

Public Sale.

THIS DAY

at one o'clock, will poſitively be ſold at the County Wharf, THE

SCHOONER

There on the ſtocks, with the rigging now on her, two new anchors and a cambooſe. This veſſel is built entire of good ſeaſoned materials, is upwards of 60 tons burthen, will carry from 550 to 600 barrels. To be launched and delivered with all her ſpars and every thing cuſtomary for a ſhipbuilder to furniſh. Terms will be, 1200 dollars caſh, and the balance when launched, which will be in two weeks from the day of ſale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, for
Wm. RHODES.

December 2.

Public Vendue.

THIS DAY

at 10 o'clock will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

Sugar in hhds. and blls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Jamaica ſpirits in hhds.
Whiſkey in bbls.
Cinnamon Aniſeed and Mint Cordials in kegs,
Nails in caſks,
Ceilings and Furniture,
Tobacco in kegs, &c. &c.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

Broadcloths, coatings, planes and kerſeys, red, white and yellow flannels, Iriſh linens, ticklenburgs, ſail duck, India Muſlins of different kinds, calicoes, white and coloured threads, carpets and carpeting, and a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

December 2.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY next

At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*

French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. caſks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf Do. in lots
Nails in caſks
Hardware in lots,

Together with a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

without reſerve, among which are, Carpets and Carpeting, Kendall Cotton, White and Coloured Plains, Plaids, Flannels, Swanflown Patterns, Stuffs, Iriſh Linens, Humhums, Calicoes, Silk Hoſe, Muſlins, Checks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Tapes, Ribbons, and a number of other articles.

December 2.

THE partnerſhip of JANNEY & IRISH being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, thoſe who have claims on them will pleaſe call on Eliſha Janney for payment; and thoſe indebted, will alſo pleaſe call on him and pay or ſettle up their accounts and give obligations.

ELISHA JANNEY,
GEORGE IRISH.

November 29, 1800.

Eliſha Janney having entered into partnerſhip with his brother Aquila, under the firm of AQUILA and ELISHA JANNEY, they now carry on the ſame line of buſineſs as was done by Janney and Iriſh, at the ſame place, where they will endeavor to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to call on them.

Negroes for Sale.

BETWEEN thirty and forty likely Slaves will be offered for ſale at Lee Hall in Weſtmoreland county, on Tueſday the 24th day of March next, belonging to the eſtate of the late Richard Lee, Eſq. One half the purchaſe money muſt be paid down; for the other half, onds with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date, and payable at the expiration of 12 months, will be required.

All adjuſted claims againſt the eſtate will be received as aſh. And all perſons having any unſettled demands are requeſted to bring them in on or before the day of ſale, otherwiſe this notice will be plead in bar thereof.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adm'r of Richard Lee, deceaſed.

November 22, 1800. 1aw8w&epts

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Printer,

Who can work at Caſe and Preſs.

☞ *All commands in the Printing Line will be thankfully received at this office, and executed with the* STRICTEST PROMPTITUDE.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,

Respectfully report to Congress as follows,

That the measures which have been authorized by the Board, subsequent to their report of the 11th of December, 1799, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to this Board dated the 27th of November, 1800; and in the proceedings of the officers of the treasury therein referred to; which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN E. HOWARD,
President of the Senate pro tem.

Nov. 24, 24, 1800.

The secretary of the treasury respectfully reports to the commissioners of the sinking fund,

That no purchases of the debt of the United States have been made since the date of last report to Congress of the 11th December, 1799; and the sums of the Capital Stock heretofore purchased and transferred, prior to the present year, in trust for the United States, the interest whereon is appropriated by law towards the reduction of the public debt, amount to four millions, seven hundred and four thousand, two hundred and nineteen Dollars and sixty cents, as will more particularly appear from documents hereto annexed, marked A.

That the following sums have been applied towards the discharge of the principle debt of the United States since the date of the last report to Congress of the 11th December, 1799.

	Dolls.	Cts
1st. To the 6th instalment of the six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest, which pursuant to the act, entitled "An act, making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt" passed on the 3d. day of March, 1795, and the act in addition thereto passed on the 28th day of April 1796, became payable on the 1st day of January, 1800, the sum of	716,894	36
2d. To the payment of the eighth instalment of the subscription loan for Bank stock, due on the last day of December, 1799.	200,000	
3d. To the payment of the third instalment of a loan of one million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due the present year pursuant to a contract dated first of June, 1787, estimated at forty cents per Guilder.	80,000	
4th. To the payment of the second instalment of a loan of one million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year, pursuant to a contract dated the 13th of March, 1788, estimated at forty cents per Guilder.	80,000	
5th. To the payment of the first instalment of a loan of three million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year pursuant to a contract dated the first of January, 1790, estimated at forty cents per Guilder.	240,000	
Amounting in the whole to Dolls,	1,316,894	36

The payments before enumerated have been made out of the following funds;

1st The interest fund, or the sums which accrued upon the stock purchased and transferred to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in trust for the United States, as particularly stated in the document hereto annexed, marked B. 522,323 : 11

2d. The fund arising from the payment of debts which originated prior to the present constitution of the United States, as particularly stated in the document marked C. 2,943 : 39

3d. The fund arising from dividends on the capital stock belonging to the United States in the bank of the United States from the first of July 1798, to 30th of June 1799, after deducting the interest on the subscription loan for the same period, as particularly stated in the document hereto annexed, marked D. 29,040

4th, The proceeds of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported; on the tonnage of ships or vessels; and on spirits distilled within the United States, and stills, appropriated by the 8th section of the act of March, 3d 1795, intitled "An act making further provision for the support of the public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," being for the period and to the reference to the objects mentioned in this report, 762,587 : 85

Dolls. 1,316,894 : 36

Making in the whole an equal amount on the reimbursements before mentioned.

There remained in the hands of the treasurer of the United States, as agent of the board of commissioners, on the 25th day of the present month, 69,087 dollars and 4 cents, which with the growing produce of other appropriated funds, will be sufficient for the reimbursement, at the close of the present year, of the sixth instalment of the six per cent stock, bearing a present interest, and the 9th instalment of the subscription loan for stock of the bank of the U. S. which reimbursements are required to be made by the 11th section of the act of congress, passed on the 3d March, 1795, herein before mentioned.

All which is most respectfully submitted

by

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Document A. is an enumeration of the different descriptions of stock redeemed, viz. 1,841,607 dolls. 90 cents of 6 per cent—614,836 Dols. 47 cents of 3 per cent—966,376 dolls. 40 cents. deferred, 128,000 of 5 per cent.—1,400 dolls. of 5 1-2 per cent.

It also contins a specification of the various sources of revenue, which make up the total sum redeemed. *Documents* B. C. and D. are not given, as the contents of each are exhibited in the preceeding report with sufficient detail to satisfy the mind of the reader.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2:

Mr. Macon, from the committee of claims reported that the demand of Philip Wilson was barred by the act of limitations, and that finding in his case no reason for suspending the act, he recommended that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted. The report was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Claiborne stated that during the last session a committee was appointed to enquire into the state of the trade, authorised by law, with the Indian nations That committee had reported unfavourably to the trade. But desirous of maturing with deliberation a new plan before the old one was supplanted, they had reported a bill for continuing the existing system for one year. The bill had passed the house of representatives unanimously but had been postponed by the senate to this session.

For his own part he was altogether unfavourable to the trade; for he believed that it answered no good purpose in relation to the Indians, while it was a loss to the United States. It was, however, proper, that some legislative provision should be made immediately. The old law, regulating the officers who had the superintendance of the trade, had expired, and they were, of consequence, under no legal control.

He, therefore, moved the appointment of a committee, to enquire into the expediency of carrying on any further trade on a capital furnished by the United States, to report by bill or otherwise, which motion being read a second time, was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr Otis observed, that at the time he moved for the reference of the letter from the secretary of the treasury, he was of opinion that it might be necessary to give particular instructions to the committee to regulate their measures in the contemplated investigation. But on further reflection he thought it would be better to leave the committee at large to make the investigation in such way as they, in the progress of their enquiries, should consider most satisfactory.

Objects, not foreseen, might occur, requiring different modes of procedure from any now agreed upon. Such was the opinion of the committee, who had directed him to move an instruction to the committee to examine into the state of the treasury, the mode of conducting business there. in, the expenditures of the public money, and to report such facts and statements as will conduce to a full and satisfactory understanding of the state of the treasury, since the appointment of the secretary.—Agreed to.

General Lee, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for erecting a MAUSOLEUM to GEORGE WASHINGTON, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

The bill directs that the mausoleum shall be of marble, to be erected, in the city of Washington, under the superintendance the four secretaries.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Gregg moved that the petition of Oliver Pollock, with the documents accompanying the same, and the report made thereon last session, be referred to a committee of the whole. On the suggestion of Mr. Griswold, a reference was made to the committee of claims.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated November 28th, 1800

The Electoral business was renewed in Senate this morning, by Mr. Findley, who offered a bill similar to the first (Boileau's) from the House, viz. for a joint vote of the two Houses for 15 electors. It was made the order of the day for to morrow morning, when the same amendments as were made to the former bill will be introduced, viz. seven and eight. Whether the House of Representatives will agree, when the bill comes down which will probably be to-morrow afternoon, I will not undertake positively to say. I am however, of opinion that they will.

We understand, that the House of Representatives of this state, on Saturday, agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the electoral bill—eight electors to be chosen by that house, and seven by the Senate.

A gentleman who arrived last evening in the New-York stage, informs, that he left Providence, (R. I.) on Monday last, and that previous to his departure, he saw a complete return of the election throughout the state, which was generally admitted to be correct. It gave the Federal ticket a majority of 270.

Complete Triumph of Federalism.

Letters of a recent date, direct from Columbia, the seat of government in S. Carolina, were received in this city this morning—they confirm our assertions, respecting that state; and explicitly declare that the Ligislature is composed of federal characters; and that every vote in that state for electors, will be for those, who will support

JOHN ADAMS & C. C. PINCKNEY.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 18.

"My desire," says an American gentleman of rank and respectability now in Europe, "to see once more all my good friends in America, is strong beyond expression, but otherwise I cannot say that I look with satisfaction to the prospect of a speedy residence in my native country. I see so much party bitterness and rancour, such a boiling of foul and malignant passions, apparently growing worse from day to day there, that I cannot feel a strong desire to live in the midst of it, and should prefer waiting, until a calmer temper and more moderation in party spirit, should promise a greater degree of tranquility.

This is perhaps what Mr. Jefferson calls preferring the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty.—It may be so;—genuine liberty is one of the dearest objects on this earth to me; but it is that liberty, which I can enjoy myself, and allow others to enjoy in the same degree.—But the liberty of insulting with impunity every thing that is entitled to the veneration of mankind; the liberty of turning the very basest passions of the human heart into public virtues; the liberty of becoming a *pander to the ignorance and malignity of the populace* of writing or speaking eulogies upon murderers, and lampoons upon virtue; the liberty of *abusing private friendship by undue solicitation for public office, and, upon failure of success, of betraying and libelling that friendship itself*; No! I am not yet philosopher enough to love such liberty as this, and though I see specimens of it in abundance come from America, I rejoice to see, that at least, it is not of native American growth."

SALEM, NOVEMBER 21.

It is pleasing to the benevolent mind to contemplate the generous exertions which are making to relieve and support the poor inhabitants of Marblehead under the operation of the small pox. The meeting at the marine insurance office in this town on Tuesday evening, chose,

Capt. BENJAMIN HODGES;
Capt. BENJAMIN CARPENTER, &
BENJAMIN PICKMAN, jun. Esq.

a committee to superintend a subscription for this purpose, which, with the sums collected at Mr. KING's insurance office, amounted last evening to no less than twenty-six hundred dollars. Besides this, numerous, very numerous, and liberal donations, both of money and articles of comfort, have been sent by individals thro' other channels. When riches are thus employed, they "spread a ray of glory" round their possessors."

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 24.

Cap. Ede, arrived here from the Havannah, in 26 days, informs that previous to his sailing several ships of war, and a frigate left that port on a cruise, they were out about five days, and never out of sight of the Moro Castle; they returned into port were stripped and moored at their usual place.

It was reported at the Havannah that a French and Spanish fleet had taken Trinidad, and that they were coming down to take Jamaica; this information came by express to the governor from the South side of Cuba. The viceroy of Mexico, at the Havannah was about to embark in some American ship for Spain.

Sugars at the Havannah 7 and 9 dolls. scarce; Molasses 9 bits per keg; Lumber 34 dolls. per 1000; Provisions much as usual; CASH very scarce, many American vessels in port."

VIOLENT STORM.

On Friday Morning last, a severe snow storm from the N. N. E. accompanied by high winds and rain, began, and continued for several hours. The strength and duration of the gale, occasioned the tide to rise much higher than has been known for many years, which occasioned great damage to the wharves, stores, &c. and the loss of vast quantities of lumber, wood, staves, &c. The shipping at the wharves suffered very much, and several at anchor, were drifted on Dorchester flats. At Charleston, Cambridge and Medford, considerable loss has been sustained by this severe storm, both by the tide and wind; several houses, barns and chimnies blown down.

We have not, as yet, the painful task of reporting the loss of any lives, though our fears have been awakened for the fate of many vessels, which are supposed to have been near our coast, during the storm.

DIRECTIONS

For sailing by the Light-House erected and now lighted on Wigwam point, into Annis Squam Harbour, on the Southern coast of Ipswich bay in Massachusetts.

Annis Squam Light-House bears about S. by W. from Portsmouth light, distant 11 leagues, and from Newbury bar, S. S. E. 5 leagues. In sailing into said harbour, bring the light-house to bear South half West at nearly the distance of one mile, then run directly for it, leaving Haradens rock, or sunken ledge, one tenth of a mile on your larboard hand, (said rock lies N. by E. one 4th E. from the light house at half a mile distance;) when come within one quarter of a mile of the light house, you will be on the shoal of the bar, which carries over six feet water at low ebb; continue your course south till you come within 40 or 50 fathoms of the light house, then haul S. S. W. leaving the light house on your larboard, and a sandy bar on your starboard hand, (said bar runs nearly N. E. and S. W. leaving the river about 90 fathoms broad at low water opposite the light house) in running S. S. W. one half mile, you will pass the lobster rocks on your larboard hand which are dry at low water, then steer S. S. E. leaving the bar rocks on your starboard hand which are seen till nearly high water and run one quarter of a mile and anchor in five fathoms water clear bottom, or run your vessel ashore on either hand in case you have no cables and anchors.

☞ As the above directions are interesting to the marriners, it is wished that the publishers of the News papers in this state would insert them in their papers respectively.

B. LINCOLN
Superintendant of Light Houses in the State of Massachusetts.

Notwithstanding the late and severe calamities which have fallen with such

ruthleſs ſtrokes on our city, it appears to derive new life and vigor from every blow, and became a greater object to diſtant as well as neighboring diſtricts. Our markets now vie, in plenty, variety and cheapneſs with any to be found. 308 market waggons and carts were counted by the market-maſter at half paſt 10 this morning—and at 7 o'clock, he thinks there muſt have been nearly 400!

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.)

ALEXANDRIA, DECEMBER 6.

By JOHN ADAMS,

Preſident of the United States of America.

—

A PROCLAMATION.

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WHEREAS a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between the United States of America and his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, was concluded and ſigned at Berlin on the eleventh day of July, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, by the Plenipotentiaries of the ſaid United States and of His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, duly and reſpectively authoriſed for that purpoſe.

AND WHEREAS the ſaid treaty has by me on one part, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, on the other part, been duly approved and ratified: *And whereas* the ratifications thereof, were duly exchanged at Berlin, on the twenty-ſecond day of June laſt paſt: NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the ſaid treaty may be executed and obſerved with punctuality and the moſt ſincere regard to good faith, on the part of the United States, I do hereby make known the premiſes, and enjoin and require all perſons bearing office, civil or military within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the ſame, to execute and obſerve the ſaid treaty accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Waſhington, the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred, and of the Independence of the U. States the twenty-fifth.

(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.

THOUGHTS *on the* APPROACH *of* WINTER.

—

With heavy heart I behold the cheerful ſummer rapidly decline. No more I wander at the dawn of day, within the verdant vale, to liſten to the feathered warblers, or admire the beauties of creation. Dark clouds obſcure the glorious ſun, whoſe dazzling rays were wont to cheer my heart, and chaſe away the morning dew. The chilling miſts conceal the diſtant hills, and make all nature wear a gloomy aſpect.

I ſit within my cottage, beſide the blazing hearth, and liſten to the roaring wind, amongſt the neighbouring groves. The luſty trees reſign their withering leaves to the furious blaſt, which drives them ſwiftly over the ſpacious plain.

The cold rain deſcends upon the ground, and the ruſtic ſwains forſake their daily toil. No more they dance upon the lawn, nor ſing the pleaſures of a rural life. Accuſtomed with the village maids to ramble to the ſhady bowers, and tell their artleſs tales of love, when ſmiling ſummer reigns; they view its departure with regret, and dread the near approach of winter.

The ſhepherds quit the joyleſs plains, and lead their flocks beneath ſome friendly hut, to ſhield them from the ſtorm of the inclement ſeaſon. At eve aſſembled round the fire, the ſuperſtitious tale beguiles the tedious hours. Till ſpring returns to baniſh every gloomy thought, and fill each ruſtic's heart with happineſs and love.

LITERATURE.

—

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

—

Mr Browne's travels in Africa, Syria, and Egypt, have appeared in London, and excited much public attention. He begins by apologizing, unneceſſarily, for any defect in his compoſition, which is always accurate, never confuſed, and often ſpirited and elegant. After pointing out the information that can be found at Cairo, and explaining the object of his journey from thence, he mentions ſome important papers which were loſt at Alexandria, perhaps when the French ſeized that city; and he gives an account of the now interrupted intercourſe between Egypt and Abyſſinia. That Bruce had been at Gondar, had been favored by the king, and intruſted with the government of the province of Ras-el-Fil, Mr. Brown found to be true; but all his informants agreed that Bruce never had viſited the Abyſſinian ſource of the Nile.

The preface is cloſed with ſome obſervations on on the cauſes of error in African geography, and an apology for ſome innovations in orthography, calculated to produce more of the real Oriental form and ſound, as Kahira for Cairo, &c.

Mr. Brown arrived in Egypt on the 10th of January, 1792. About a month afterwards, he proceeded to Siwa, in the deſert, in order to diſcover the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon. He returned to Alexandria, and thence repaired to Raſhid, or Roſetta, and to the Natron Lakes. The Capital of Egypt, and the ſingular government of that country, were the next objects of his attention, and are deſcribed with great care and ability; his ſkill in the Arabic, and acceſs to the Beys, having furniſhed him with many new facts and obſervations.

Intending to penetrate into Abyſſinia, he began his voyage up the Nile, in October, 1792, and his deſcription of Upper Egypt, unviſited by Volney and Savary, forms a very intereſting feature of his book. At Aſſuan, or Syene, he found that a war had broken out between the Beys of Upper Egypt and the Chachef of Ibrim; and, all further progreſs being precluded by that unforeſeen event, he was conſtrained to return.

From Ghenne he viſited Coſſir, a port on the Red ſea. Some recent occurrences at Kahira occupy the next chapter; which is followed by a curious diſſertation on the perſons and complexion of the ancient Egyptians, demonſtrating that they were not negroes, as Volney conjectured, with no leſs abſurdity than when he attempted to prove that Jeſus Chriſt never exiſted!

A journey to Feiume is accompanied with an inſpection of the Mœris, a diſcuſſion concerning the Oaſis Parva, and an account of the pyramids, in which ſome recent errors concerning thoſe vaſt edifices are obviated.

In ſhort, no ſtriking peculiarity, in Egypt has eſcaped Mr. Browne's attention; and even on objects often deſcribed, he ever throws the ſuperior light of a more eager inquiry after truth, and a more ſtrict regard to accuracy.

In a ſhort chapter he narrates his journey to Sinai, and his return to Kahira. The ancient cana of Suez, between the Nile and the Red Sea, is examined and diſcuſſed.

At length, in May 1793, he commenced his progreſs into the interior of Africa. Joining the Soudan caravan, he travelled through El wah, or the Oaſis Magna [a region in itſelf almoſt unknown to European travellers,] and through vaſt deſerts, where many of the camels periſhed for want of water, till his expedition, terminated in the kingdom of Dar Fur unviſited before by any European whatever. Six long and intereſting chapters preſent an ample detail concerning this curious and important region; where Mr. Brown was obliged, by the capricious ſultan, to remain nearly three years, though he ardently wiſhed to extend his diſcoveries to the ſouth or weſt. In March 1796, he was graciouſly permitted to return to Egypt.*

The account of Dar-Fur is followed by a chapter of medical obſervations, on diſeaſes prevalent in Africa and the eaſt, which are replete with new and original intelligence.

In December 1795, Mr. Brown proceeded from Kahira to Damiatt; and he gives a vivid and entertaining account of this part of Egypt. From Damiatt he ſailed to Jeffe or Joppa; and afterwards viſited the moſt remarkable places of Paleſtine and Syria; which having been often deſcribed, he is contented to offer a few remarks or details of recent tranſactions.

After reſiding ſome months in Syria, our traveller, by a new route, pierced through the centre of Anatolia, by Kaiſaria and Angora, to Conſtantinople, whence he directed his courſe to England, and arrived in London on the 16th of September 1798, after an abſence of nearly ſeven years.

Such is the outline of this journey, which vies with any land tour deſcribed either in ancient or modern times. The learning, the ability, and the ſingular opportunities of the author have ſeverally contributed ſo much to enrich his pages with new diſcoveries, on new obſervations, that his work will ever bear a high rank among books of travels. Long and perilous journeys have often been performed by men incapable of ſcientific obſervation; but in this caſe profound learning and undaunted enterpriſe combine to produce a work perhaps unique in its kind.

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* It is a remarkable coincidence that, at this very period, Mr. Park was in the Weſt of Africa. He left England, May 22, 1795; ſet out from Piſania, Dec. 1795 and was detained at Benown, from March to July, 1796. He returned, Sept. 1796 to Kamalia; where he remained till April 1797; and he arrived at the Gambia in June 1797; eighteen months having paſſed from the commencement of his inland tour of diſcovery.

DEATH!

—

Departed this life, on Thurſday morning laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, Captain WILLIAM LADD, a native of, and lately from Rhode-Iſland. Benevolence and charity, inflexible honeſty, and an active zeal in the cauſe, and for the Conſtitution of his country, were the characteriſtics of this gentleman.

Being on a viſit to his Son in this town, he has left at a diſtance his aged and affectionate conſort and two children, to deplore the ſad event, on which their perſonal attendance might only have afforded an alleviation of their ſorrow.——Laſt evening his remains were interred in the burial ground adjacent and belonging to the Preſbyterian Church, with marked reſpect evinced by the Mariners in port, the Ancient Maſonic Society, and a train of citizens.

The following letter of the ſecretary of the treaſury, was read in the houſe of repreſentatives on the 22d of November.

—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

—

SIR,

I deem it proper through you to inform the houſe of repreſentatives, that I have obtained the permiſſion of the Preſident of the United States, to reſign the office of ſecretary of the treaſury, at the cloſe of the preſent year.

I indulge a hope, that I may without preſumption declare, that the different offices with which I have been entruſted ſince the eſtabliſhment of this department, have been executed according to my beſt ſkill and judgment, with a conſcientious regard to the rights of the public and of individuals, and under an impreſſive ſenſe of reſponſibility to the government. In conformity with theſe profeſſions, I now freely ſubmit the whole of my conduct to any inveſtigation which the houſe of repreſentatives may be pleaſed to inſtitute.

I cannot omit this only opportunity which may ever be afforded, of expreſſing the ſincere ſentiments of gratitude, which I now feel and ſhall ever cultivate for the many proofs of confidence and indulgence which I have experienced in the courſe of my official communications with the legiſlature; at the ſame time I requeſt, that if the liberty I have now taken, to invite their attention to a matter of perſonal concern, ſhould be deemed in any degree unſuitable, the error may be attributed to a juſt and reaſonable deſire, that my conduct may, on proper evidence, appear to have deſerved their approbation.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect eſteem and deference,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.
(Sign) OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The honorable Theodore Sedgwick, eſq. ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.

THE ORPHAN.

By W. P. Carey.

Poor boy—though in their tender years,
Thine eyes are dimm'd with flowing tears,
Thy little heart diſſolv'd in grief,
Thou canſt not hope from man relief!

O child of ſorrow! ceaſe to weep,
Though in the duſt thy parents ſleep;
The bonds of death thou can'ſt not break,
Nor from the tomb the ſlumb'rer wake.

An early orphan left alone,
Upon the world deſerted thrown;
A mother's love who can ſupply!
Or watch thee with a father's eye?

Though all unmindful of thy good,
Forgetful of a brother's blood,
And heedleſs of thy woeful ſtate,
Thy kindred caſt the off to fate.

The God who gave to them the pow'r
To aid thee in this trying hour,
To thee his mercies may extend,
And ever prove thy ſtedfaſt friend.

His love thy tender youth may ſhield,
His hand exhauſtleſs treaſures yield,
His wiſdom pour the precepts kind
Of life eternal in thy mind.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 2.

—

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Yeſterday being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, a quorum of both houſes aſſembled at the Capitol in this city.

Col. Richard Kennon was re elected ſpeaker of the Senate, and Col Larkin Smith ſpeaker of the Houſe of Delegates the former Clerks, Sergeants at arms, Chaplain and Door-Keepers were alſo re-elected.

After reading a lengthy communication from the Governor, the Houſe of Delegates adjourned, till 11 o'clock this morning.

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PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 3.

—

IMPORTANT.

By the Lancaſter Stage, of laſt Evening.

—

Extract of a letter dated Lancaſter, December 1, 1800.

This day the great queſtion has been ſettled. The houſe of Repreſentatives have agreed to the Bill from the Senate. Each houſe nominates eight perſons, out of which 15 will be choſen—that is there will be eight Democratic Republican, and ſeven Federal Republican Electors.—The Electors will be choſen tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Federal Republican nomination.

Meſſrs. R. Coleman,
G. Eg-.
John Hubly,
Dr. F Kuhn,
Jacob Krug
James Armſtrong,
Adam Reigart, ſen.
James Crawford.

Democratic Republican nomination.

Meſſrs. Whitehill,
Boileau,
Wetherill,
Hartzel,
Lane
Van Horne,
G Hiſter, and
John Kean.

We underſtand, the gentlemen nominated by the Senate reſide in and near Lancaſter; thoſe nominated by the houſe of Repreſentatives are all members of that body, except Mr. Kean, who is a member of the Senate.

NORTHAMPTON, NOV. 9.

—

Clement Farnum, of this town, raiſed the laſt ſeaſon from one ear of corn which he planted in the common way, on two rods and an half of ground, in 72 hills, five buſhels and one peck, or 358 ears, which is at the rate of 160 buſhels per acre. The ſeed was procured from Rhode-Iſland; it is of the largeſt kind; the ſtalks grow to the height of eleven feet, and the ears are ſet five and an half feet from the ground.

Fairfax, ſſ. November Term, 1800.

Joſeph Mandeville and Robert Brown Jameſſon, lately trading under the firm of Mandeville and Jameſſon, Compl's
AGAINST
John Skyrin, John Gadſby, and Edward Ruſſell, Def'ts
} In Chancery.

THE Defendant, John Skyrin not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the ſaid complainants, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of March term next, and anſwer the bill of the complainants; and that the ſaid defendants John Gadſby and Edward Ruſſell, do not pay, convey away or ſecrete the debts by them or either of them owing to, or effects in their hands belonging to, the ſaid Defendant John Skyrin, until the further order and decree of this Court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in one of the newſpapers printed in Alexandria, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy.
Teſt.
G. DENEALE, C. C.

December 2.